PRICE, ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Postal Rules and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies. Bullock Trains and Tonjas; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,156 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER,
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th June
B.I. ROSETTA	3225	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULA	5600	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	850	G. W. Browne	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Managon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Managon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July, 1890.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	W allauschnig	3,800	550	15th July

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8th April, 1890.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
S. S. PERSIA .....3547 T. H. R. Hutchison..to sail 5th July.
PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGA WARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.
The Boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on 22nd June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 25th June.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.
FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.
FOR MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 19th June.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st June, 1890. Agents.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth, s.s. "NIAGARA," 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, will probably sail about 8th July.
S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R. N. R., about 25th July, and s.s. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, "Sistership to Lycia, Captain W. GILL, in August.
All the above have first-class accommodation, cabins amidship, and fitted through with the electric light, carry both Doctor and Stewardess. Special attention paid to the table. Voyage generally occupies 26-28 days.
Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 27th May, 1890.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to
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Bombay, Rampart Row ; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIE SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES, and BAGGAGE Shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	,,	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	,,	275
Square Piano, by Soundy	,,	600
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	,,	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	,,	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	,,	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—
MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on application.
LONDON HOUSE.
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lib. and pound tins, labelled thus.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (deq red or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Sorefula, Sourvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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TREACHER'S MATCH BALLS.—Best Flannel covered, under-sewn, Regulation size, Rs. 8-8 per doz.
These Balls are the correct size and weight, and are guaranteed to wear well.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "DOT" BREAKFAST CRUETS.

THESE Cruets in Best Quality Electro-plated ware, to contain Mustard, Pepper, and Salt, enough for two Persons.
Rs. 13-8 each.
They are specially adapted for Club, Mess, or Hotel use.
SAUCE FRAMES,
PICKLE FRAMES,
SOY FRAMES.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
REDUCED PRICES !

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	6	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	2	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	0	15	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	12	0	,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	0	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.
The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.
Arrangements have been made with the Oriental Electric Co. of London and Paris, under the direction of Mr. A. B. Simpson, to light the Hotel by Electricity with Edison-Swan Lamps.
The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.
A trial is earnestly solicited.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

STRONG, accurate, pretty, open-faced Nickel Silvern, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small size, *jewelled enamelled* dials, bold figures and Candian Gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P.P. with spare glass, spring, box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says :—"The Rs. 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm, Khandesh, says :—"A watch-maker has valued your Re. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusrs. Regt., Lucknow, says :—"Some valued it at Rs. 15, and were completely surprised when I told them it only cost Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Complete Shirt Studs and Rings set with scientific diamonds, rubies &c., at Rs. 7 each. Mr. J. A. Yeismore, Satara, says :—"The *best goldsmith* of this place values the chain for Rs. 5 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector, Sanikutla, says :—"A German valued the diamond rings at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30."
WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO.,
91, Medows Street, Bombay, (above Mrs. Pryor.)

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
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Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES !
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
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DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres:
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

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The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	..		800
Do.	do.	10	,, ,, do.	500
EDISON	do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	...	400
GRAMME	do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	...		180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,
F. FISCHER & Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

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BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES
WITH THE WATERPROOFING BETWEEN TWO TEXTURES.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 Inches.
Rupees	37	38	39	41	42-8

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF COATS.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 Inches.
Rupees	8	9	10	11	12

Leggings to match above per pair ..... Rs. 4 8
Caps do. do. each ..... ,, 4 0

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 Inches.
Rupees	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8	19-8

Leggings to match above per pair ..... Rs. 4 8
Caps do. do. each ..... ,, 4 0
Oriental Driving Aprons lined plaid, each ..... Rs. 13 0
Saddle Covers, each ..... ,, 7 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A., L. & W.'S FASHIONABLE COLLARS:

PURE IRISH LINEN THREE-FOLD THROUGHOUT.
THE WIMBLEDON.
"THE SHAKESPEARE." | "THE ALDERSHOT."
"THE GUARDS." | "THE PALL MALL."
"THE PYRMONT." | "THE NEW DUX."
"THE WEST END," &c., &c., &c.
Rs. 7-8 per dozen.
"The Wimbledon" Collar is the very latest shape now worn at Home, and is made to our special Order for Eastern wear.
Our Illustrated Catalogue will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS.
BOMBAY.
ESTD. 1870. ESTD. 1870.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.
WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.
To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe l without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE will be DELIVERED in the above Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 8.30 p.m., by Dr. GERALD H. GOODRIDGE, Surgeon—THE STRUGGLE OF LIFE, ITS CAUSE AND CURE."

Members, their families and friends are invited.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1890, for Supply of London-made Stoneware pipes, junctions, bends, siphons, and gully traps for House-drainage connections.

2. Form of Contract, Specifications, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the Contract, a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer,

Municipal Office, Bombay, 19th June, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA, Solicitor, has agreed TO SELL

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 290 square yards, a little more or less, being a portion of a larger piece of ground assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C No. 5061 and Street No. 1-3, and by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under old No. 22, new No. 1658, old survey No. 37, new survey No. 618, and bounded as follows:—i. e., on the west by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the south by the house of Cassidass Rajaram, on the east partly by the vendor's present passage and the chawl beyond it, partly by the wall of the cast of the Lad Banis caste, and partly by the wall of the property of the late Jumnadass Gungaram, and on the north by the said property including half of the passage on the ground floor of Jumnadass Gungaram, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

All persons having any Claims thereon by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1890.

TYABJI & DAYABHAI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 637 OF 1889.

MAKBAI of Bombay, Hindoo, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of BHOJRAJ DAVSI, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, residing at Mandvee Bunder, without the Fort.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

POONJA BAKE, widow and Executrix of BHIMSEY RUTTONSEY, SHAMJEE COMRISEY, the surviving Executor of HEER JI DEWSEE, deceased, and LUBAIBAI widow and Executrix of SEWJEE VALJEE, deceased, residing at Mandvee Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, JAITHA JAIRAM and GOVINDJEE JAIRAM, both of Bombay, Hindoos, residing at Khan Bazaar, and trading together in partnership under the same and firm of HEERJEE BRIMJEE and COMPANY at Mandvee Bunder, in the Island of Bombay,...Defendants

AND

HURGOVANDAS COOBAIRDAS .....Plaintiff's Assignee.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 11th day of January, 1890, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff's Assignee:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mandvee Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2713, new No. 6946, old survey No. 91 and new survey No. 2684, and bounded on the east by Chinch Bunder Road, on the west by G. I. P. Railway Lines, on the north by the property of Sorabji Jamsetji Setwalla, and on the south by the property of Canji Moolji, which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Defendants Poonjabai, widow.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the assignment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 9th day of July, 1890, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1890.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

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THE POONA GUIDE for 1890, is now in the Press and will be published shortly. Merchants and Firms intending to give their ADVERTISEMENTS for the Guide, are requested to do so at *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona, as early as possible.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 Annas.

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S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

NOTICE.

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105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London,

HEREBY notify that the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society, of India, Limited, 49, Pall Mall, London, S.W., has no connection whatever with the Stores in Victoria Street, and that arrangements are being made by the Army and Navy Co-operative Society to supply Indian requirements direct from Bombay.

H. LAWSON,
Secretary and Assistant Manager.

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Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed, Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storkeeper's Office, Parel, 9th June, 1890.

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500	,, Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, do.	Rs. 65.

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RATES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	960
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	8 pr. ct.	910 to 920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	1 pr. ct.	£28
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	30,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	440
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	2	61
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Ballari)	500	all	9 pr. ct.		500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	365
Central India	2,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	700	500	500	15	540
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	390
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	1,100	500	500	15	565
Framjee Petit	2,250	1,000	1,000	15	425xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
Hindustan	878	1,000	1,000	40	760
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard & Co (Bullough's)	1,500	500	500	25	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Kamani Cawasji	900	500	500	25	345
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	30	830
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	545
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Jeevraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	770
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	460
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lakhmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	710
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Maharuxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nils.	375
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,125
Manogon	5,000	250	250	5	824
Merarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	585
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	955xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,050
Solapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	Nil.	293
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Swadesh Mills ..	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills..	850	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	930
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	985
Ripon Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200	10 / 7½	215 xd. / 165 xd.
BackBay Lathe Badham Pile..	500	50	50	10	50
Bapty Bros	5,000 / 6,625	100 / 200	100 / 155	14 / Nil.	144 / 60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance ...	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation .	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	2,400
Do New Issue..	500	375	625	33⅓	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	£00	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ..	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance ..	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co, Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn. ..	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	1,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	105
Kemp & Co. ..	4,000	200	175	20½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan .	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Princeof Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co .	1,000	100	100	...	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	& 20	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,185xd
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co .	9,200	25	20	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Gimning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurnacheel)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Commercial's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	160
Colaba	200	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	350
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	400	250	...	...	185
French	150	5,500	6,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	300	500	all	50	535
Khangaum ..	450	450	500	30	415
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and F. Co. Ld. ..	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Motussli Co	1,000	125	125	70	55
Munmar M....	3,125	400	400	50	1474
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian ...	1,200	500	500	45	500
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	365
Sassoon	500	500	500	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	480
	--	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	0

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Monro s—1 hogshead whisky, S B Fraser and Sons.

Asia s—1 hogshead gingerwine, M Russee and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—5 hogsheads portwine, D Cawasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—20 casks paint and 3 cases colour, N Shurafally and Co; 50 boxes candles, Kerr Tarruck and Co; 6 packages papers, The "Times of India"; 150 boxes candles and 40 packages confectionery, &c, S Hiptoola; 30 packages confectioenry, N Chandabhoy; 350 kegs paint, S Noorbhoy; 12 bales papers, M A M Shurafally; 51 packages ammunition, M Noorbhoy.

Atrato s—2 casks brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

Rosetta s—5 cases paper, E M Abdoolally and Co.

Clyde —1 butt sherry, D Cawasjee.

Sutlej —2 cases printed books, L P Nagivakar and Co; 245 cases candles, and 5 bales packing paper, S A S Dawood; 22 cases provision, &c, Bolton and Co; 6 cases toilet, requisets, D B Dady and Co; 27 packages printing paper, G Claridge and Co; 3 cases books, R Atmaram Sagoon; 3 cases books, B X Furtado and Bros; 5 cases cochmeal, Hormusjee E Dewar; 6 cases musical instruments and music-papers, S Rose and Co; 6 packages writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood; 6 cases photo materials, J Neuberg; 2 cases books, The Bombay T and Book Society; 15 cases ammunition, E Latham and Co; 63 cases medicine &c, H Mooljee and Co; 55 cases wine, P Cawasji Shroff and Sons.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sutlej s—1,500 bags sugar soft, Ernsthausen and Co.

Ehrenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, S V Fraser and Sons.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kerbella s—35 cases window glass, T Ebramjee; 10 packages papers, S A S Dawood.

Govino s—5 cases silvered plate glass, M B B Bakah.

FROM CHARENTE.

Rome s—100 cases brandy, D Cowasjee,

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino —1 case musical boxes, Soundy and Co.

A REFRACTORY schoolboy, aged fourteen, of the Serampore English school, who had been frequently flogged by the teacher for his conduct, is alleged to have taken revenge upon the latter by stabbing him in the abdomen with a table-knife. The schoolmaster's declaration was taken in hospital, where he recovered after two months' treatment. The boy is awaiting trial in the Serampore Criminal Court for attempt at murder.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Marine Battalion, 2 p.m.

Entertainment at the Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m.

Gaity Theatre, Gamreni Gori, 9 p.m.

Gymkhana Cricket, XI *vs.* XXII.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nawab (s), from Calcutta ; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf ; and Amphitrite (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Sutlej (s), for China, &c. ; D. Balduino (s), Genoa ; Ebro (s), Hull ; and Rohilla (s), London, &c.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—An entertainment will be given this evening at 8 o'clock at the institute.

FOOTBALL.—There will be football every evening next week at the Cooperage, weather permitting, at 5-15 p. m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Amphitrite entered and the s. s. Rohilla, D. Balduino, and Sutlej left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, per extra s. s. Thisbe, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m.

CRICKET.—The Y. M. C. A. C. Club will play the Marine Battalion C. Club on the Marine Parade-ground. The match will begin at two o'clock this afternoon.

THEFT AT BELLASIS ROAD.—Mr. Benjamin Beale residing at Bellasis Road, reports that a plain gold ring, valued at Rs. 60, was stolen from his jewel-case, on Thursday last.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A portion of a one-storeyd house in Mahim Bazaar Road, belonging to Rustomjee Hormusjee, fell on Thursday, but fortunately no persons were injured.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st May, 1890, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1889 of 158,507 maunds with an increase of Rs. 12,506 in the earnings.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Mahim Bazaar Road, respecting the death of Custodio Reis, aged 50 years. Deceased was drawing toddy from a tree, about fifty feet high at Mahim, on Thursday, when he suddenly fell off on to the ground, and was killed. The verdict was that the death of Custodio Reis was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall from a toddy-tree.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.—About 9 o'clock on Thursday night Mr. J. Peters, sub-inspector in the Municipal Health Department, and residing at Lower Colaba, was assaulted by a man named T. Tynan. His collar-bone was fractured by his being knocked down and kicked. Mr. Peters is at present in the G. T. Hospital. The accused managed to escape, and has not yet been arrested.

A YOUNG TIGER-SLAYER.—A son of Mr. Hormasji Eduljee Kotwal, who has spent nearly the whole of his life in killing tigers in the forests of Bansda and other places in the Surat District, bids fair to rival his father as a tiger-slayer. Mr. Framroj, the young man in question, recently shot two tigers in the Bansda forests. The young sportsman has, in addition to the usual gift, been awarded a valuable ring and other presents by the Maharaja of Bansda.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, at the J. J Hospital, respecting the death of Shaik Mohideen, aged 60 years, who lived at Bhundary Street. On Wednesday night deceased while under the influence of liquor, fell down on the Bhendy Bazaar Road in an unconscious state, when he was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Thursday. The verdict was that the death of Shaik Mohideen was caused by apoplexy from excessive drinking.

PARSI SOCIAL DRAMA.—The Guzerati drama of "Gamroni Gori," by Mr. Bahmanjee N. Kabrajee, which has already had a long run and which has attracted crowded houses chiefly consisting of Parsi families, is to be brought to a close by the members of the Alfred Dramatic Company at the Gaiety Theatre this evening. We would strongly recommend such of our Guzerati-speaking readers, as have not yet seen this pleasing play, to avail themselves of this only opportunity to witness it to-night. An advertisement on the subject will be found in the usual place.

A DANGEROUS DWELLING.—Some alarm was created yesterday, on Frere Road, by the tenants of a house being ordered to leave owing to its dangerous condition. The house which stands on Port Trust property was discovered to be cracked on the north side from foundation to top, and also between the first and second floor on the south side. The matter was at once reported to the Port Trust authorities who sent a officer to examine the property which being found to be in a dangerous condition, and apparently on the point of collapsing, the tenants were ordered to leave at once.

DARING RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—A few days ago an accident which, but for the promptitude and courage of a young Hindu named Narayan Jagannath Datar, would have proved fatal, happened in front of Gopinath's Chawl, Girgaum Back Road. A Brahmin, about forty years of age, fell into the well. A large crowd of people assembled, but they only gazed at the man struggling in the water without making any endeavour to save the poor man's life. Narayan, who was passing, and seeing the crowd, went to inquire the cause. He saw no sooner what was wrong than he took off his clothes and jumped into the well. At considerable risk to himself Datar manaed to secure the body of the Brahmin to a rope and asked the bystanders to pull him up, which was done, and the man was rescued.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Samuel Street, respecting the death of a girl, named Chotee, aged 14 years. Deceased was totally blind, and was the daughter of a mendicant woman, named Jownee. About eight days ago Jownee, the mother, was leading the deceased along the Kalbadevie Road, when the deceased was knocked down by a shigram and run over. A policeman took the mother and the deceased to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but deceased refused to remain there. The next day they (the mother and daughter) went to the Esplanade Police Court, where the Magistrate heard the case, and fined the driver of the shigram Rs. 30; Rs. 20 of which were awarded to the deceased. On Tuesday deceased breathed with difficulty and complained of a pain on the spot where the wheel passed over her. She became worse and died. The verdict was "that the death of Chotee was caused by injuries received by her having been run over by a conveyance in the street, but under what circumstances she was run over there is no evidence to say."

IMPUDENT THEFT AT DADUR STATION.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Moonshee Hoosein Mahomed, Chief Constable of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Dadoo Dajee, resident at Parel, before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing Rs. 2 in cash, the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, from the coaching office of the Dadur Railway Station on Thursday night last. The accused, it appears, about two month's ago was employed as a porter at the Dadur station for about three weeks. On Thursday night about half-past 9 o'clock, Dadoo Dajee went to the up platform of the Dadur station, and finding the station-master and his staff engaged attending to passengers who had assembled on the down platform, preparatory to leaving by the Ahmedabad mail train, opened the door of the coaching office, entered it, and stole Rs. 2 in silver that was found lying on a table. A passenger named Seedie Arab, who was sitting on the platform awaiting the arrival of a train, arrested the accused with the money in his possession, and handed him over to the police. Dadoo Dajee was convicted, and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

WE have received the following subscriptions in answer to Heerabai Dhunjeebai's appeal :—

	Rs.	a.
Already acknowledged.....	826	8
A Parsee.....	5	0
H. L. B.	3	0
Mr. Jamsetjee M. Setna	2	0
S. H.	2	0
Mr. R. Ardeseer	2	0
Mr. M. Ratanjee	5	0
M. Brothers	2	0
Mrs. Cooverbai E Pavri	2	0
E. D.	3	0
J. F.	3	0
R. F. K.	1	0

HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

THE following is the programme of matches arranged for this season :—

June 22, Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
" 29, Elphinstone Cricket Club, II. Division.
July 5, Ralli Brothers Cricket Club.
" 13, Proprietary Cricket Club.
" 19, Bombay Gymkhana.
" 27, City of Bombay Cricket Club.
August 3, John Bright Cricket Club.
" 10, Elphinstone Cricket Club, I. Division.
" 17, T
" 24, Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
" 30, Y. M. C. Association.
Sept. 7, Bombay Cricket Club.
" 14, Elphinstone Cricket Club (return) I. Division.
" 17, * Bombay Gymkhana (return.)
" 21, Parsi Gymkhana.

The Poona Gymkhana match date will be arranged here afterwards.

By order,
H. S. NAYAK, B. A.,
Hon. Secy., H. C. Club.

* Public holiday.
T. Match will be arranged.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

ROBBERY AT MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE.

WHAT appears to be a case of systematic robbery came to light at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. It is reasonably believed that the well-known firm of Messrs. Kemp and Company, Limited, Fort, Bombay, wholesale and retail chemists, has been robbed of a quantity of miscellaneous articles, amounting in value to nearly Rs. 1,000. About a fortnight ago Superintendent MacDermott, acting on an anonymous letter, which was handed to him by Mr. Bristed, the manager of the establishment, regarding the assistant storekeeper Pestonji Sorabji Masani, who was alleged to have stolen a large amount from the Company's godown, immediately instituted enquiries to ascertain the truth of the statement. The premises in the Fort establishment were vigilantly watched by policemen, in plain clothes ; who from their suspicions arrested a cooly, named Babajee Goonajee. It had been observed that this man frequently went to a house situated in Girgaum, always conveying thither a number of articles from the godowns in the Fort. In consequence of this he was arrested on Friday last while in the act of delivering the goods to a Hindoo woman, known to the police as a bad character. From the statement which the cooly made to the police, Superintendent MacDermott proceeded to the premises of Messrs. Kemp and Company, where Pestonjee was pointed out by the cooly to be the person who had given him the articles which were to be conveyed to the woman Goonoo, at Girgaum. Babajee, moreover, could not produce his cooly pass, without which nothing is supposed to leave the premises, as he had not received one. The storekeeper on this subject admitted having despatched the articles, which, as he alleged had been ordered by a certain Hindoo doctor. On the doctor being questioned as to the truth of this statement he denied it, and said he had never ordered the things. The storekeeper was taken into the custody of the police, and on searching the woman's house at Girgaum she confessed that she had received the articles from the accused. In consequence of further information Superintendent MacDermott proceeded to Messrs. James & Co., a rubber stamp company in Thakordwar, where the accused made over some of the property of which, as he stated, a part had been paid for. Further property was also found at his own residence which was taken possession of by the police, as the most part of it bore the mark of Messrs. Kemp and Company.

In consequence of these investigations, Pestonji Sorabji Masani was placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Superintendent MacDermott, and charged with theft as a servant, in respect of property, amounting in value to about Rs. 1,000.

Superintendent MacDormott prosecuted for the police, whilst Mr. Manker, barrister at-law, conducted the defence.

Mr. Bristed, the Manager of Messrs. Kemp and Co., was called, and identiiied several of the articles before the Court, which bore the mark of the Company.

Mr. Manker : Are you sure that all these articles belong to your Company ?—I can't swear to all. But there are several bottles of medicine in which we deal, and these I recognise since they bear the Company's stamp.

Mr. Bristed here informed the Court that he did not wish to press the charge against the accused since he had a very high estimation of Mr. Pestonji, who held a very responsible position in the firm as storekeeper.

Superintendent MacDermott : Has the accused made any large purchases from your firm ?—Not to my knowledge, for I find no credit account of his in our books. When there is any cash transaction a receipt is given, which is numbered and dated.

Mr. Manker : The accused has been in your firm for the last six years as assistant storekeeper ?—Mr. Pestonji was brought to our firm by his uncle, Mr. Pallonjee Pavri, and we placed every confidence in him. He started with us under the very best auspices, having been placed with us by his uncle, who had been one of the partners of the old firm of D. S. Kemp & Co. To the very best of my knowledge he has discharged his duties in a very honest and conscientious manner, and I always relied on him to do whatever I gave him. The accused was in a position of very great trust indeed, and had the entire godown with the aerated waters godown under his control.

Mr. Manker : Is this coffee sold in the bazaar ?—In my belief not. We are the sole importers of it, and it is only sold to private customers. It is not procurable in the market, and it is the very best of coffee.

Mr. Manker : Is this extract of coffee to be had in the market ?—The extract was solely imported by Kemp and Co., and when it is out of stock we cannot pocure it anywhere in Bombay. We were also the original importers of this scent. I have never seen it in the perfumeries of Bombay. These syphon bottles containing lemonade, soda, and gingerade belong to Kemp and Company, and can be sold to anybody.

Mr. Manker : Can this extract of coffee be sold for cash ?—Yes, everything in the shop can be sold for cash. A receipt is also given for any cash transaction.

Mr. Manker : Can a man in the accused's position purchase anything for cash ?—No, not without informing the manager or assistant manager. This is simply on account of the discount allowed to the assistants of the firm.

Mr. Manker : If a person should purchase articles from your firm, would you know his name ?—If a customer purchased an article in our firm for cash and then came into my office, I should not be able to tell him his name or what he had obtained, as the number in our books only show the items with their prices, and not the name of the purchaser. If we should write his name in a cash transaction an entry might be made of it in the credit account.

The cooly, Babajee Goonajee, was called, and said : I live in Bombay, and am a Hindoo, aged forty years. I have worked in Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., for the last three months and a half. I know the accused, who is assistant godown-keeper in Messrs. Kemp & Co. The accused gave me three small bottles to take to a Hindoo woman, residing at Girgaum. This cloth (Exhibit A) belongs to me, and I wrapped the bottle in it. I was arrested in the house of that woman by a police sepoy. The sepoy arrested me in the house of the woman Goonoo. I had no cooly pass with me at the time.

Superintendent MacDermott : Had you those things with you before your arrest ?—Yes. I was arrested before I delivered them.

Superintendent MacDermott : Do you recognise any of the property here before the Court, which you took to the accused's house ?—Yes, these three bottles.

Mr. Manker on behalf of his client requested that the defendant might be released on bail as the charge against him was, as he could prove, only for three things, a matter of about five rupees.

Superintendent MacDermott objected to bail being allowed the prisoner, as the offence was a non-bailable one, and the charge was in respect to the whole of the property before the Court. He, moreover, considered that the application was premature.

Mr. Manker repeated the application and said he was in a position to prove that the property had been purchased from the firm, and as he wished to have access to his client, and would offer any amount which the Court might choose to fix.

The Magistrate granted the application, and released the prisoner in a sum of Rs. 5,000 on his own recognisance and one surety in the same amount.

The case was adjourned till to-day.

SERGEANT PALMER, whose startling statements about the battle of Tel-el-Kebir created some sensation a month or two ago, has now had his accuracy effectively challenged. Lieutenant J. A. Campbell, now in Western Australia, was sergeant-major of the Cameron Highlanders at Tel-el-Kebir, and he noted in his pocket-book after the battle the names of all the men of his regiment killed or wounded during the day. His lists were afterwards compared with the reports of the different companies after they had called their rolls, and with the hospital returns. He now publishes in the June number of *The Nineteenth Century* his reply to Sergeant Palmer's article in the number for March. Who gave three times the mysterious order to retire, he has never found out, but Sergeant Palmer's explanation and his story of the two Glasgow Irishmen he stigmatises as pure fabrication. Of the men who died he declares that only one, named Kenny, was in even the remotest sense Irish, and he was killed an hour and a half after the unaccountable word "retire" had been given. No one can accuse him of disloyalty. Lieutenant Campbell, from an actual examination of the wounds of all the men killed in the battle, is able to say that not one bore the mark of a bayonet. This seems to dispose of Sergeant Palmer's statement that he saw one of his traitors bayonetted by Sergeant———. The statement that on the march from Ismaila to Kassassin, men were "flogged with rifle-slings to urge them on until their yells cut the darkness like a knife," is pronounced to be "as untrue as it is disgusting." In other points also Sergeant Palmer's narrative is impugned, and the editor of the *The Nineteenth Century* has sent Lieutenant Campbell's article to Mr. Palmer with a request for his observations upon it.

THE report of the German East Africa Company for 1889 has just appeared. The prospect offered last year of very favourable results is not realised, and the present balance, like the last, cleverly helps itself over the loss experienced by placing the sum to the account of property in land, so that the value of the land must in this way increase in the same ratio as the loss of capital suffered. It cannot be hidden, however, that the loss of the company for 1889 is £18,487, including an indemnity to the Sultan of Zanzibar of £10,414. The capital at the disposal of the company on the closing of the report was scarcely half a million marks. The company has nevertheless incorporated the German Vitu Company, thus increasing the demands on its funds. The committee still believes that the present position of affairs offers the best prospects of a peaceful arrangement in the future. Commerce on a grand scale will be developed, and railways and other great undertakings called into existence, which seems rather much to promise with only £20,000.

THE funniest story yet told by Stanley, and which comes in quite apropos just now, is that one day while conversing with a friendly tribe during his recent travels, one of the chiefs present inquired how many wives he possessed. Upon Stanley innocently replying that he had none, all those present stood up like one man, and unanimously exclaimed, "What a splendid liar!" They intensely admired the apparent calmness with which he had, as they thought, tried to pass off on them a wondrous traveller's tale.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

THE following is the despatch of the Secretary of State sanctioning the repeal of the Cotton Frauds Act, to which we referred yesterday :—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your despatch No. 13, of 15th September last, in which you urge strongly the repeal of the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act, 1878.

2. The arguments adduced in favor of this course by your Lordship's Government as well as by different mercantile bodies in England and in India, are undoubtedly strong. To the first of these, however,—that in trade matters the state should not interfere to protect experts—I do not attach great weight. The argument is, in fact, as regards the statement of the case which it involves, misleading. The object of special legislation has not been to protect experts, or to protect any individuals, but to guard the country from the misfortune of losing one of its most valuable export trades.

3. But other arguments are more to the purpose. When the Act of 1863 was being discussed, it was generally admitted that a more effectual remedy than special legislation for the evils then injuring the trade would be a change in the nature of the trade itself, making honest dealing more advantageous than fraudulent dealing. The change, it is universally affirmed by those interested, has actually occurred, and as special legislation was resorted to in 1851 and 1863 only in accordance with a general consensus of mercantile opinion that it was necessary, it is reasonable now to give effect to a similar consensus that it is no longer necessary.

4. It is shown also that, under the system of an export fee, a great deal of cotton from places where the Act is not in force has to pay the tax without deriving any benefit, while a great deal more, that manufactured in the country, obtains whatever benefit the Act can effect without paying anything. It is further argued that the existence of the export fee only in Bombay tends to divert the trade unnaturally to other ports. And it is pointed out that the establishment at the port of Bombay cannot be of any use as regards the portion of the cotton, now the larger moiety, which arrives at that port full-pressed.

5. Further, the view urged in paragraphs 8 and 9 of your despatch that the cotton trade of Bombay, in its present state, requires relief from any burden not absolutely necessary, should not be disregarded.

6. These considerations, I agree with your Lordship's Government, tell strongly against the law in its present form. But I am not prepared to concur in the inference that all special legislation against frauds in the cotton trade is unnecessary and mischievous.

7. Special legislation on the subject, it must be remembered, has existed for over fifty years, and was indeed part of the original penal code of the Bombay Presidency enacted by the Government of the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone. It was approved or objected to only as not sufficiently stringent, on many occasions, between 1803 and 1869 by the highest mercantile authorities both in England and in India. In consequence of such representation it was in 1851 extended to the island of Bombay, where it is acknowledged to have entirely stopped a system of gross fraud which had sprung up there (although this was long before the American war caused the extraordinary demand for Indian cotton, which alone is now alleged to have made special legislation necessary), and threatened the total destruction of the Bombay cotton trade. The more stringent legislation of 1863 was adopted after a careful enquiry by a commission, half of whose members were nominated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who reported in the strongest terms that frauds in the cotton trade could be checked only by effective special legistation, and whose view was then almost universally approved by the mercantile community. The opinion that a change in the trade has done away with the need for special legislation, however weighty, is opinion merely, and has not been brought to the test of experience, while other high authorities concur with the view of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay that the withdrawal of all special safeguards against the frauds to which the cotton trade of Bombay is peculiarly liable, would soon be followed by the revival of fraudulent practices to an intolerable extent, and finally it is believed that while there are greater facilities for adulteration in the Indian cotton trade than in that of America it has been found desirable even in America to establish, though by the action of the trade itself, a system of supervision to guard against practices which might lower the character of the exported cotton. Till it has been found practicable to adopt some such system in Bombay, there seems to be reason for supplying its place by legislation.

8. I cannot but fear that the entire abandonment of all special legislation against frauds in the Bombay coton trade might be understood as an intimation that fraudulent practices may in future be carrried on with impunity and might have unfortunate results. It must also be remembered that an essential portion of the present law as well as of the Act of 1863 embraces the provisions regarding licensing presses and press marks which do not appear to be anywhere objected to and are believed to work beneficially.

9. What, therefore, should now be done is to revert to the system in force before the passing of the Act of 1863 ; that is, whilst dispensing with any special establishment, and with the tax on cotton required to pay it, to retain special penal provisions against fraud and adulteration which might be set in motion either by the party injured or by the magisterial authorities, which would practically put the law in force only when fraudulent practices might become flagrant and notorious. I have therefore directed the Bombay Government to introduce a bill to repeal Act VII., Bombay, of 1878, and at their discretion, either again to bring into operation Act IX., Bombay, of 1863, in which case the provisions of that law regarding the export fee and the establishment would be kept in abeyance, or to re-enact the substance of that law with the omission of those provisions.

10. I shall, in due course, be informed with reference to paragraph 10 of your despatch, what steps you have taken for the disposal of the balance of the Cotton Frauds Fund, and for the abolition of the establishment.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 22ND JUNE, 1890.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Missa Coelestis.—Hymns 4, 317 and 189.
4-45 p.m.—

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SHERBURNE, FLORENCE.—THE PILLAR HOUSE.
MULHOLLAND, ROSA.—A FAIR EMIGRANT.
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

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Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co., will sell at their Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 21st instant, commencing at 2 p.m., an assortment of useful household furniture comprising: circular tables, teapoys, pier table, almirahs, book cases, toilet tables, toilet glasses, chairs, iron and wooden cots and bedsteads. Also some bed covers and counterpanes, pieces of flannels, waterproof sheets, books, elastic, perfumery, soap, &c., &c.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.
21st June, 1890.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Sultan, 1,775 tons, Captain W Johnson, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 1,140 pilgrims.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 38 chests opium, and the following passengers:—H H Syed Abdool Aziz, ex-Sultan of Muscat, Mr R Alexander, and 25 deck.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Amphitrite, 2,486 tons, Captain G Nicollish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (3rd June) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. E Lacorn, Mr M Teshamer, Dr Baker, Mr Welsh, Mr Michele Stark, Mrs Leitrik and two children and 30 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sultan	1775	Johnson	A	V Ebrahim &Co
Ship John David	1013	McDermott	C	A Visram.
S.S. King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co.
,, King Arthur	1017	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Eden Hall	2273	Jones	D F	Edward Bates & Co.
,, Inishowen-head	1987	McCalmont	F	J Heyn, Esq.
,, Staffa	1334	Ostergard	H J	C Edulji
,, Mombasa	3059	Macfarlane	K	B I S N Co.
,, Kaveri	513	Nakoda	L	Shepherd & Co.
,, Bagdad	809	Whitehead	M	B I S N Co.
,, Kerbela	1452	Templeton	N	B I S N Co.
,, Khiva	1419	Crowe	O	Hajee Cassum.
,, Glenmorven	1777	Wright	Q	W & A Graham &Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	N G Italiano.
,, Sutlej	2103	Browne	4	P & O S N Co.
,, Thibet	1663	Brown	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Gambia	1344	Daly	6	Killick Nixon &Co.
,, Thisbe	1848	Perini	8	A H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Chindwara	1486	Smith	9	B I S N Co.
,, Ks. Compenion	2543	Durant	10	K Nixon & Co
,, Kapurthala	672	Turner	10	B I S N Co.
,, Purulia	993	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co.
,, Nedjed	1692	Newey	16	Killick Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
20	Nawab (s)	Carson	Calcutta, June 5.
	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
	Amphitrite (s)	Nicollish	Trieste, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Sutlej (s)	Browne	China, &c.
	D. Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa.
	Ebro (s)	Elliott	Hull.
	Rohilla (s)	Browne	London, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Chilka, for Mauritius.
,, Wistow Hall, for Liverpool.
,, Nawab, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Sultan, Captain Johnson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.
June 16.—Steamers Capella and Clan Buchanan and ship Glenalvon.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

June.		
16	Putiala s	Bombay.
	Kistna s	Calcutta.
	Clan Stuart s	Cocanada.
17	Goalpara s	Negapatam.
18	Canorta s	Singapore.
	Katoria s	Rangoon.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.

June 7 Teheran s, 1626 tons, from Hongkong, P. and O Left Singapore, June 16.
7 Bisagno s, 1474 tons, from Hongkong, Left Singapore, June 16.
7 Persia s, 2318 tons, from Liverpool.
9 Clan Graham s, 1911 tons, from Liverpool.
12 Rosetta s, 3039 tons, from Hongkong, P. and O.
17 Siam s, 1589 tons, from Aden, P. and O.
17 Melpomene s, 1917 tons, from Hongkong, Lloyds.
18 Singapore s, 2432 tons, from Genoa.
Ca pe Colonna, 1,197 tons. from Rangoon.
Manitoba s, 1886 tons, from Rangoon.
Lingfield s, 1473 tons, from Rangoon.
Suez s, 1866 tons, from Rangoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

James Mackintosh and Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.
FOR LONDON VIA KARACHI.
1458 Kerbela (s), Templeton.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
2273 Eden Hall (s), Jones.
1988 Inishowen Head (s), McCalmont.
FOR HAVRE VIA GENOA.
1692 Nedjed (s), Newell.
FOR ANTWERP.
1245 Gambia (s), Daly.
2543 Kt. Companion (s), Durant.
FOR HUNKIRK.
1777 Glenmorven (s), Wright.
FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
1334 Staffa (s), Ostergard.
FOR MARSEILLES.
1398 Suez (s), Corkery.—(Repairing.)
FOR AMSTERDAM VIA MARSEILLES.
2248 Knight of St. John (s), Bevis.
FOR CHINA.
1677 Surat (s), DeHonre.
1665 Thibet (s), Brown.
1664 Thisbe (s), Perini.
FOR RANGOON.
1799 Hounslow (s), Norman.
FOR ADEN.
1611 Assam (s), Crewe.
FOR KARACHI.
1934 Knight of St. George (s), Carruthers.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1013 John Davie, McDermott.
1942 Ladakh, Thomas.
FOR JAPAN.
2214 Alberta (s), Nelson.—(Restowing cargo.)
UNFIXED STEAMERS.
1762 Endeavour (s), Hill.
1689 Kirby Hall (s), Phillips.
2241 Knight Errant (s), Mathews.
2972 Lansdowne Tower (s), Lowrie.
1531 Victoria (s), Coundon.
2139 Wistow Hall (s), Tremnar.
SHIP.
975 Suffolk, Brooks.—(Sold.)
GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
L. M. S. Canning, Creagh.
H. M. S. Griffon, Blakland.
I. M. S. Investigator, Haskyn.
H. M. S. Sphinx, Boldero.
A. (Torpedo Boat), Percival.
B. (Torpedo Boat), Page.
C. (Torpedo Boat), Butler.
E. (Torpedo Boat), Johnson.
F. (Torpedo Boat), Reeves.
* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Dewing, Lieut, Ms, 16th Ms. Infy, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Henneker, Lieut, Bengal, The Connaught Rangers, on leave, from Binapore.
Dowman, Surgeon, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from Dinapore.
Gordon, Lieut-Genl, Madras Staff, on leave, from Burma.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Shaw, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Bhuj.
JUNE 20.
Kendall, Surgeon, Bengal, M S, to Melbourne.
Gordon, Lt-Genl, Madras Staff, on leave, to England.
Dowman, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Henneker, Lieut, Bengal, The Connaught Rangers, on leave, to England.
Dewing, Lieut, Ms, 16th M I, on leave, to England.
Mathias, Lieut, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Innishowen Head s—30 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 124 cwts wheat, G Damodher and Co; 1 bale cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.
Eden Hall s—136 bales cotton, Croft Wells and Co; 9 bales cotton, M M Husan; 2,000 cwts wheat, Heerjee Govindjee; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, B S and C Hormusjee; 360 cwts myrabollams, G Damodher and Co; 2,900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 95 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Kerbella s—312 cwts cloves, C Scomar; 7½ cwts gum, M M Husan; 602 cwts olibanum, &c, E. Husson; 10 bales woollen cutting, A Shevray; 10 bales skins, C R Allibux; 5 bales skin, Bier and Katz.
FOR ANTWERP.
Kt Companion s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 220 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 255 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 15 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co.
Gambia s—2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Nedjed s—34 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
FOR HONGKONG.
Thisbe s—25 bales twist, Silas G Sassoon.

CALENDAR.—JUNE 1890.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
First Quarter..... June 25th, 6h. 44m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 21	Gymkhana Cricket XI. vs. XXII., 1-30 p.m.	5 24	6 39	1 7m 1 54a	6 54m 7 55a
Sun. 22	Third Sunday after Trinity. Parsee Gymkhana, XI vs. XXII. English mail expected per s. s. Siam.*	5 24	6 39	1 41m 2 36a	7 23m 8 26a
Mon. 23	Annual Meeting, Alexandra N. G. English Institute, 5-30 p.m.	5 24	6 39	2 18m 3 0a	7 56m 9 6a
Tues. 24	Thacker and Co., Ld., Meeting, 5 p.m.	5 25	6 39	2 58m 3 38a	8 34m 9 16a
Wed. 25	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Mrs. Gostling's Lecture "On the Struggle of Life," 5-30 p.m.	5 25	6 40	3 52m 4 27a	9 29m 11 0a
Thr. 26	Britannia Mills Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 25	6 40	5 9m 5 15a	10 40m —
Fri. 27	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Siam.	5 25	6 40	6 30m 6 16a	0 6m 0 9a

Last Aden on Tuesday at 1 p.m.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

BAR Silver, according to Reuter's financial telegram of last evening, was unquotable in London owing to the doubtful prospects of the American Silver Bill as indicated by the Washington and Indian telegrams to hand this morning; but some private messages quote the metal at 48d. per oz.—a decline of ½d. per oz. from Wednesday's price. Rupee Securities were ¾ lower in Fours and ⅝ down in 4½ per cents, at 67⅝ and 80½ respectively. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6½d., to which it was advanced on the previous day. Consols were ¼ per cent. lower at 97½ in presence of rather higher rates of discount in the open market. Indian Sterling loan was ¼ per cent. lower at 107½. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 91¼; Exchange on London was a centime lower at fcs. 25·15.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday disclose a decrease on the Bank's Reserve of three per cent., making it stand at 39 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent.; but the market rates of discount were advanced on Wednesday by ⅛ for short London Bills, and ¼ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 2⅝ and 3¼ per cent. respectively.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round last evening, the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at 6¼d.; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. American Arrivals were 1-32 to 3-64d. lower for deliveries of the old crop, and 1-64d. to 1-32d. for the new, quotations in the nearest and the most distant positions being 6⅜d. and 5 27-32d. respectively. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A further decline of 1-16 cent took place in ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, making the quotation 12⅛ cents. September Futures were 4 points lower at 11·01 cents; and Futures for August were 3 points down, at 11·74 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 2,000 bales, and the figures to date now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Thursday's Receipts.	2,000	500	1,700
Five days' do.	9,000	27,000	11,500
Since 1st Sept. '89.	5,733,000	5,479,500	5,415,000

A rather steadier feeling has been noticeable in our local Cotton market to-day, but no increase in business has taken place, the purchase of 100 bales of Wudwan, at Rs. 193; and the same quantity of Barsee, at Rs. 204 per candy, being all the transactions reported; prices remaining unchanged.

WHEAT.—With the sudden drop on Exchange, a rather active demand has sprung up in this market, and a considerable business has transpired. The feeling has been firm throughout, and rates may be called half an anna higher at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4	5 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,, 4	4 0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4	3 0	,,
Red Delhi	,, 3	15 0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4	3 0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4	2 0	,,
Hard Red	,, 3	12 0	,,

SEEDS have been in moderate request, and the market has been steady at previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,980 bales.
Wheat	11,599 cwt.
Linseed	2,748 ,,
Rapeseed	538 ,,
Poppy Seed	2,121 ,,
Castor Seed	1,677 ,,

FREIGHTS.—There has been a little more doing to-day in this market, but we can report no improvement in rates. The "Clan Graham" (s), has been fixed under open charter, at 17s.; and the "Knight of St. John" (s), for our picked port, at 15s. per ton. Business has been done for Hull, for July-Shipment, at 16s.; and for Dunkirk, at 17s. Wheat has been taken for Liverpool, for this month's shipment, at 16s. 3d.; and for July at 15s. 6d. per ton. For Antwerp, business has been done for next January-May shipment, at 20s. for Seeds and Wheat.

EXCHANGE.—Collapsing under the influence of the intelligence regarding Silver, received *this morning, rates opened weak at 1s. 5⅜d.* for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 5 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A reaction set in during the afternoon, however, and quotations closed as under. A buyer of Credits came out in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 6d. and a small business was done at that rate; *but few Private Bills have been offering,* and business generally has been restricted. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 15-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d. ,,
Credits	1s. 6 3-16d. ,,
Francs	1·91 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER also, affected by the news concerning Silver, and the lower quotations for Silver Securities received from the other side, had a sharp drop, and the rate for Fours became 102 11-16 all round, both for Money and Account. Some recovery, however, following the improvement in Exchange took place later in the day and 102 13-16 was quoted at closing; the rate for 4½ per cents. being 106, nominal.

SHARES have attracted little attention, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 20 in Khatao Macunjee Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, and Oriental; and an advance of Rs 5 in Bombay Cotton Press shares at our quotation.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8½ ,, ,,	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9½d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	91½ *ex-coupon.*
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. ,,	80½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	unquotable.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £ 21,500,000, decrease, £300,000; public deposits, £7,600,000; increase £500,000; other deposits, £ 26,700,000, increase, £ 1,500,000; other securities, £ 23,200,000, increase, £ 2,100,000; Notes and Gold, £ 13,500,000, decrease, £ 100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr and Mrs W E Perkins, Lanauli
Mr C R Brendon, Uran
Mr P Peterson, Bombay
a Dr M Barnhart, Poona
a H Caldwell, China
a Mrs King
a Col Alexander, R H A, Dashmere
Mr R T Coggan, Nagpur
a Capt L Gordon, A D C, Calcutta
Mr B Blair, I M, Rangoon
Mr F Gadsden, I M. do
Mr T Walker, Bombay
Mr F Place, do
Miss T Howett, do
Dr B B Grayfoot, do
Mr and Mrs C Winchester, C S, Bombay
Mr A Do Canto, do
a Mr E A Ellis, do
Lieut C Christian, Bombay
Lieut P Nelson-Head, do
Mr F Armfield, do
Mr J Reid, do
a Capt E Elliott, ss Ebro, Europe
a Capt MacCalmont, s s Innishowen Head, Europe
a Capt E Brook, ship Suffolk, Europe
Mr R Niccol, Bombay
Mr W Barrett, I M, do
Mr J Heyn, do
Mr W Chambers, do
Mr E Jardine, do
Dr G Welch, do
Capt R Groome, do
Mr G F Mackrow, do
Mr J G Clow, do
Mr C MacConkey, do

Residents left during the week marked (a).

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Extra mail for Jeddah and Suakim leaves Suez on Monday the 23rd instant.
Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto-Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 19.

10 p.m.	79·5

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	77·6
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	81·2

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 16th June, 1890:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	14,989,000
Remitted from 1st April 1890 to 14th June 1890	4,933,200
Balance to be remitted from 15th June 1890 to 31st March 1891	10,055,800

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE C

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

MR. MONRO'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Sir Edward Bradford has been appointed to succeed Mr. Monro as Commissioner of Police.

THE CHARGE AGAINST LIEUTENANT DE PONTHIEU.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The hearing of the charge against Lieutenant de Vismes de Ponthieu was proceeded with today, when witnesses testified to the Lieutenant in company with Mrs. Hall visiting Dr. Laerman's house, where the alleged operation was performed.

Dr. Laerman and Lieut. Ponthieu were remanded, the latter being admitted to bail, the Earl of Northesk becoming one of the sureties.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MR. SMITH ON THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Mr. Smith, replying to a question in the House of Commons, expressed an opinion that if Parliament rejects the cession of Heligoland the whole Convention collapses.

THE LICENSING BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

During the discussion in the Committee of the Licensing Bill, Clause 1, empowering the purchase of licenses was adopted by a majority of four only in the full House.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The division in the House of Commons last evening on the first Clause of the Licensing Bill was the result of a trick played by the Opposition; many of the Conservative Members being absent at Ascot, expecting the division to come on later in the evening.

THE SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 19.

At the request of the Republicans the Speaker referred the Silver Bill to the Coinage Committee but in accordance with the rule of the House the Democrats protested and carried a motion to annul the Speaker's action by a majority of four votes.

THE TRAGIC ACCIDENT AT SEA.

RECOVERY OF DEAD BODIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 20.

The bodies of Messrs. Beglar and Monks were recovered to-day. At the inquest commenced before the District Magistrate, Captain Gillett deposed that as the night was very dark he could not see the cargo-boats which showed no lights. He had no idea that there were so many; had he seen them he could have cleared them as he was steering. The inquest was then adjourned. Mr. Monks was buried this afternoon; Mr. Beglar will be buried to-morrow morning, with military honours.

MR. PENNELL.

Mr. Pennell, the Assistant Magistrate, was able to attend the Court this morning.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 20.

Sir Frederick Roberts has been offered and accepted a two years' extension of his present appointment.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, with the outward English mails of the 13th inst., left here for Bombay, at 1 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, JUNE 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Teheran (extra) left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th June, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	10	57	2	7
Teheran	20	1	38	...	27
Suez	20	2	40	...	28

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 20th June, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	...	2
„ Karrachee ...	...	17	...	2
„ Madras..... ..	1	52	...	2

THE death at Strasburg is announced of Herr Victor Ernst Nessler, the famous German composer of light opera, whose "Der Rattenfänger von Hameln," under the title of "The Piper of Hamelin," was produced at Covent Garden during a winter season a few years ago. Herr Nessler was born at Baer, in Alsace, January 28, 1841, and was originally a student of theology. He afterwards devoted himself to a musical career, and in 1864 produced his first operetta, "Fleurette," at Strasburg. He wrote three other operas, before in 1870, he became chorus-master at the Leipsic Stadttheater, and in 1879 conductor at the Carola-theater. In the same year, 1879, his "Piper of Hamelin" was produced at Leipsic, and it speedily went the round of the German opera-houses, achieving a success which was almost surpassed by his "Der Trompeter von Sakkingen," produced in 1885. Nessler composed altogether about a dozen operas and operettas, mostly of a light and melodious sort, but it is upon the "Piper" and the "Trumpeter," which have frequently been performed not only in various parts of Europe, but also in the United States, that his fame chiefly rests.

EVERYBODY knows that decorations are commoner abroad than in England, and that it was of the English representative at the Congress of Vienna that Talleyrand said he was the only plenipotentiary who had "the distinction of not being decorated"; but a writer in *Temple Bar* has been provoked by French observations on English love of titles to go into details about this matter. Accordingly he has ascertained that if the natives of India be omitted from the calculation, the Queen only rewards by decoration one out of every 26,000 of her subjects, whereas in France there is one décoré for every 675 citizens. The same painstaking writer puts together the available details of the Legion of Honour, and holds them up to admiration or the reverse as a paid body. Chevaliers have a "salary" of £10 a year, an officier £20, a commander £40, and a grand officier £80, whilst the reward of a grand croix is £120 per annum. The oath is as follows:—"I swear fidelity to the President of the Republic, to honour, and to my native land; I swear to devote myself entirely to the welfare of the State and to fulfil the duties of a brave and loyal knight to the Legion of Honour."

A NEW opera by Berlioz is to be produced in a few days in Paris. At least it will be a new opera for the Parisians, though it is nearly thirty years since it was first written and produced. It was about the year 1857—the palmy days of Baden, before Hamburg had yet attained its fame—that Berlioz used to go every season and conduct the festival in which his own works figured largely. At that time he was more popular with the Germans than the French. Benazet, the manager, was then in the zenith of his glory, and had built a new theatre, which was to be opened with great *eclat*. He offered Berlioz 4,000 francs an act for a three-act opera, and 10,000 francs for conducting it. Thirty years before the composer in some love difficulty, moved by a spirit of irony, had put to music a scene out of Shakespere's "Much Ado About Nothing" that he thought applied to his own dilemma. He overhauled this manuscript, varied and enlarged in, and ultimately produced the "Beatrice and Benedict," first represented at the Baden Theatre on the 9th August, 1862. Since then it has been repeatedly given all over Germany. But Frankfort held aloof from it.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

LATELY I read a paragraph somewhere on the points of Spanish belles. I have lost the paper, but I daresay the editor will pounce on me for appropriating and communicating the information, though I paid for it in the ordinary fashion in coin of the realm. However, I am resigned to my fate; let him pounce; I am prepared. I know it is a way with editors to assume a copyright in every fact that has occurred since, during, or before the Creation; and if one happens to repeat it, even after it has become common property through its circulation of upwards of a million, down comes the editor with a dictionary full of cheap but ferocious adjectives to hurl on one's devoted head. Perhaps if I cry *Mea culpa* humbly enough this time, he may have mercy on me, and be good enough to limit his vengeance to moving a resolution which I shall have much pleasure in seconding, that the purloiner of paragraphs is a double-dyed wretch. This would meet both our requirements: it would divide the blame. I claim in this matter not to be the first robber, for the dissertation on the standard of female loveliness is of Spanish origin. It seems, according to the folio from which I cull, that there are thirty points of excellence required in a Spanish belle. Now, though we all profess to recognize a beauty when we see one, we rarely assume the knowledge of the points of perfection in women. But critics of ladies' loveliness ought to be up on these things. It was with the confidence of a connoisseur that Jim Smiley's opponent in the jumping-frog competition said of the champion frog, Daniel Webster, "I see no points about that frog more nor any other frog." Such an *ex-cathedra* opinion on women's points, might also be given by any one who had studied the thirty qualities of excellence required by the Spanish standard. The Spanish beauty must have three things white—skin, teeth, and hands; three things black—eyes, eyebrows, and lashes; three things red—lips, cheeks, and finger-tips; three things long—waist, hair, and hands; three things short—teeth, ears, and feet; three things wide—breast, front, and brow;—three things narrow—mouth, waist, and ankle; three things large—arm, hip, and calf; three things fine—lips, hair, and fingers; three things small—head, nose, and bosom. What a pity that the three things black—eyes, eyebrows, and lashes—excludes most Englishwomen from having a chance of appearing beautiful in Spanish eyes. We have still the reputation, not over true, but still widely spread abroad, that was circulated by the well-known *boutade*.

"Toutes les femmes sont rousses dans ce pays-ci..."

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By all accounts Spaniards are not, however, free from the degradation of being called "rousses." Mrs. Crawford tells us that Queen Isabella's Montpensier grandchildren are redhaired imps with, what is rare in Spain, freckled faces. Yet she adores them. Prince Bismarck, some eighteen years ago, came to the conclusion that women are not to be judged according to a more rigid standard than men. So he instructed the German Ambassador to turn a deaf ear to what the Montpensiers said of Queen Isabella—the Duchess of Montpensier's rivalry to her sovereign and sister being based on her own superior virtue. All that Bismarck contended should be required of a female monarch in the way of morality was what men of the world demanded of each other. Bismarck was not as strict as the British matron. There never, continues Mrs. Crawford, without Prince Bismarck's breadth of judgment, was a more plainly outspoken tongue than hers, and it is scarifying when breezes of ill-humour sweep across her usually good-natured soul. She can be *malicieuse* (in the French sense) in her candour. How very considerate we are to our foreign visitors in furnishing an interesting biography of them as soon as they set foot on English soil. So much for journalism of the present.

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The cause of female education, according to another of these kind contemporaries, has received a cruel blow at Oxford. Rules have been made in Somerville and Lady Margaret Halls absolutely forbidding young ladies to take tea in the rooms of any undergraduate who is not their brother, or known to them at home. "Known to them at home," continues this wise reporter, "is an elastic phrase, but it does not seem elastic enough for the sweet girl-undergraduates." The regulation has been condemned at a meeting of the Debating Society, and it is felt that the education of the future, unmoistened by cups of tea with unknown young men, will be a dry-as-dust affair. It may, however, be more productive of degrees, if not more productive of brothers. I remember a pair of pleasant young girls in a Ladies' Residential Dwelling, who were given their *congés* for the peculiar reason that they had too many brothers—not a very disagreeable possession, one would say, where women were in the majority. But like the Principals of Somerville and Lady Margaret Halls, the Superintendent found, I presume, it had its disadvantages.

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English authors are wondering since Mrs. Alexander of "The Wooing o't" made the admission to the *Women's Penny Paper* that the Americans have paid her fairly, how she has managed to get a great deal of money from the Transatlantic pirates. Mrs. Alexander must have a great many brothers in America—that is if Miss Olive Schreiner's little allegory, "The sunlight lay across my bed," has brought her name again favorably before the public. It is perhaps her exceptional bringing up that has made her style so different, and in consequence so fascinating to most people. Miss Schreiner lived in the Wilds of a South African farm without ever crossing the boundary of a town till she was a woman. But she had always a taste for writing. Her best book was begun when she was a child; the loneliness of her life probably creating the serious bent towards religion and mysticism which is the prevailing character of her writings. Miss Schreiner is a little woman with truthful eyes and a delicate face. She is very retiring and takes her success, as she does everything else, naturally. Her father has been dead for many years, and her mother is a nun in a Roman Catholic convent near Cape Town.

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Anglomania seems to have stricken the Parisians of late, and every week in one or other of the French journals there is an article mostly in an admiring vein on our insular peculiarities. The admiring vein on our insular peculiarities is described in this week's *Illustration* by Mde. Marie Anne de Bouet, who owns that London Sunday has a special charm for her, except for irritating Milk-aoh, which is drowned by other sounds during the week. The absence of the postman's knock, which we mostly feel a grievance, is an advantage in her practical mind. If one gets no letters, there are none to answer, and all letters are not of an agreeable nature. Another clever French writer, who signs herself M. Bentyon, is Madame Blanc, who has done a great deal in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* to bring the best English literature to the notice of the French public. Her weekly receptions are a rendezvous for all the literary Parisian stars.

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Mrs. Irving Winslow is going to give a series of Ibsen recitals in June. We have been more or less generously treated to Ibsen by our compatriots for the last year or so. They criticized him, cut him up, and ended him according to their various fancies. It will perhaps be a variety to hear an American—a Bostonian, in fact—give us her version. There may be something new to be said—one can't tell. If any one puts him in a more original light it will be a lady from the hub. Miss Ednah Cheney, another Bostonian, has not, however, been very successful in her manner of finishing "The Doll's House." Nora becomes a nurse and Helmar is stricken down by an epidemic while assisting in a hospital. Of course, Nora nurses him back to life and strength, &c, &c. It is very nice and conventional, but not Ibsen.

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Sir Edgar Boehm, R. A., has gone to Rome to make a bust of the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. A little while before he left he had the honor of a visit at his studio from the Prince of Wales, who is interested in the progress of the Empress Frederick's portrait. Talking of the Academy disappointments, M. Lanteri's little figure, which was declined with thanks, was mentioned, and H. R. H. the Prince went round immediately to M. Lanteri's studio, and recognizing merits in the figure that pleased his eye, though they had no charm for the Academy judges, he purchased it on the spot. Some ill winds apparently do blow good.

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But Royalty requires, at times, as much subservience as the most despotic Academy forty. Mr. Wills, dramatic author and artist, received a telegram from her Majesty to come to Windsor to execute a commission. But Mr. Wills did not find it convenient to attend immediately, so he telegraphed to that effect. The Queen laughed when she heard he did not find it suit him to come at once; but she has not repeated her invitation.

A MEMOIR of the late Mrs. Lucas, sister of John Bright, has been published by the British Women's Temperance Association, of which she was president. Her brother, Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., says, in a letter quoted in the introduction, that "the cause of temperance occupied most of her time, but there was no good cause that had not her support, and during the last few years the struggle for freedom in Ireland aroused her enthusiasm, and was watched by her with the keenest interest." In illustration of her devotedness to any work she took in hand, it is stated in the memoir that she thought no work for a good end beneath her, and that once, if not twice, when the Saturday Hospital collection was made out of doors, she undoubtedly risked her own health by sitting at a corner of a street at the East-end of London to solicit and receive subscriptions from the passers-by. "It always seemed to me," says one of her admirers, "that, like her brother, John Bright, she had a power in her person, more weighty than her strongest words and arguments. It arose from the moral grandeur of her character."

THE CENSUS OF 1891.

To the majority of people the taking of the census may not appear a very difficult task. There does not seem to be much labour entailed in going from house to house, leaving schedules to be filled up, calling again for them, and taking them away, and counting them. But the undertaking is a very heavy one, the organization of an effective system of tabulation requiring time, care, energy, and great patience; or why should men be appointed a year before the period fixed for enumeration to make the necessary preparations? On the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner Mr. H. Brewin has been appointed by Mr. W. W. Drew, C.S., Census Superintendent for the Bombay Presidency, to superintend the arrangements in the city, and a better or more energetic officer could not have been selected. He commenced his work at the beginning of June. First of all, the wards have to be divided into sections, the sections into blocks, the blocks into houses, and the houses into tenements. He has already been over B. Ward, including Mandvie, Oomercary, Chuckla, and Dongri, and is now nearly finished with the Market section. The sectioning off of the wards is not a heavy task, but the trouble begins in separating the sections into groups of buildings, or blocks, containing about five hundred residents, it being the intention to give a block to each enumerator. No small difficulty has to be overcome in dividing the blocks, which may be bounded by roads, but most often by mere gullies. Great care must be taken in the marking off of the boundaries, for, in such a maze of narrow lanes as there are in the native town, it is no simple matter to avoid confusion. Then follows the numbering of the houses, and likewise of the tenements. No one can possibly envy Mr. Brewin his work. Every chawl must be carefully inspected, the rooms on either side numbered, and all carefully marked down in schedules, so that it follows we have a certain number of tenements in each house or chawl, so many houses in each block, and a certain number of blocks in each section of a ward. Then when all this is completed, there is the selecting of enumerators, a work of a very difficult and delicate character, as the experience of last census taught those who had anything to do with it, although it may be surprising to learn that it is so. For instance, in 1881, had special care not been taken to employ a number of enumerators of low caste, that class of people would most assuredly not have been fully enumerated.

The present arrangement may seem a complicated one; and so it is to arrange; but in the end it will make the work of the enumerators very simple, so that there should be no mistakes made, and no tenants missed, as was the case ten years ago. At all events there should not be by any means so many misses. Ten years ago, the preliminary labours of the Special Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner for the Census, as the officer upon whom in reality devolves all the work of organization, is called, were not so heavy as the task set to Mr. Brewin now; for there was no such thing as the numbering of tenements or even houses. The blocks were numbered, and that was all. There was absolutely no check on the enumerators; and what did it result in? It is well known that many tenements were missed, and that many schedules delivered to heads of families were not returned. This would have been avoided had the tenements been numbered, and as they were numbered a record of the names of the occupants taken. Of course, many difficulties which existed ten years ago, through the ignorance and opposition of the populace, which we will refer to presently, are not expected to be encountered this time; although it is amusing what strange ideas many of the poorer classes of natives have conceived as to Mr. Brewin's presence amongst them. so carefully inspecting their dwellings, making mysterious entries in his book, and—to them—still more mysterious marks on the walls. A rumour was spread that owing to the late fatal fall of a building in Shaik Ali Oomar Street, the Municipality had commissioned Mr. Brewin to inspect all the houses in the city, and mark off those he considered unfit for habitation with a view to having them pulled down. This, as a matter of course, created a great sensation, and everywhere Mr. Brewin goes he has to allay the fears of the people by explaining to them that it is for the purpose of taking they census, and sometimes he has to tell them what the census is, and its object.

All this rough and tedious labour must be got over by the end of January next, for at the beginning of February it is expected the work of the enumerators will begin, and in this regard experience has been gained from last census operations which will be valuable now. Only ten days were allowed for the enumerators going round delivering their schedules, and returning to get them filled up. But that was not found nearly enough. The 26th of February has been fixed for the taking of this census, and it is expected the enumerators will be set to work twenty days in advance, which will be the beginning of February.

Considering the great amount of labour connected with the preparations for, and the many difficulties to be overcome in the taking of the census, it is to be hoped the inhabitants of Bombay will not, as many of them did in 1881, contrive plots to defeat the aim of the enumerators, for, without their sympathy, good-will, and assistance, it is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the number of people. Ten years ago some very absurd rumours were set afloat as to the meaning of the census. Throughout the native town it was regarded with suspicion. It was feared that it meant the forerunner of some great social disaster; it was imagined that the people of India, both male and female, were wanted to recruit the forces beyond the frontier. From that it may be guessed what anxiety was caused to Dr. Weir and his army of hard-working assistants as to the successful carrying out of their carefully elaborated plans, and the labour of dispelling those rumours and quieting those fears. The Mussulman population, too, caused a great deal of trouble, though in a different way. Unfortunately, several days before the census, the festival in honour of the Bhawa Mulung Saheb, and the pilgrimage to his tomb which stands on a mountain peak overlooking Kalyan took place. As it was the custom to remain for several days at the tomb of the saint, Dr. Weir's anxiety as to the enumeration of the wanderers from the city, who were estimated to be about twenty thousand, may be imagined. The Parsees created little or no difficulty. The difficulty with the Hindus was got over by influential members of their community, and their representatives in the Corporation, going amongst them, lecturing to them on the advantages of the census, showing how it would benefit them sanitarily, and urging the concurrent effort of all classes. Many of the addresses, being of a spirited, popular character, had the effect wanted, and assistance was promised on all sides. But the more difficult problem to solve was how to do with the Mussulmans. To postpone their festival was out of the question, and Dr. Weir saw that the only way out of the difficulty was to enumerate the pilgrims returning. Several meetings were held and the matter discussed; but what had undoubtedly the best effect was the employment of Mussulman enumerators for the Mussulman community. In a few days a complete change took place; and as Dr. Weir observes in his report of the census, where there had been indifference there was now sympathy, where there had been opposition, there was now co-operation. Indeed, men who had been trying to evade the census came of their own accord for schedules. The same arrangements as on last occasion will in all probability be made as to the enumerating of the houseless, and the dangerous classes. Authorities of mosques and travellers' rest houses were warned to collect the houseless sleeping in those places to be counted. In regard to dealing with the dangerous classes in Kamateepoora, Dr. Weir pays a high tribute to Mr. Brewin in his report on last census. He wrote, they "were most skilfully enumerated by Superintendent Brewin, with whom I was present at certain stages of the enumeration. Taking a special interest in the enumeration of the northern part of the city, I had many opportunities of observing the ability and fertility of organization displayed by Mr. Brewin in the placing of his forces, and in measures of adaptability; animated with zeal for the census, and with enthusiasm to ascertain fully the condition of the population, it is chiefly to his ability and watchful supervision that the northern portion of the city, the large section consisting of elements of difficult enumeration, extending across from Tardeo to the Parel Road, was so successfully enumerated."

A brief explanation of the work of the enumerators will show the completeness of the arrangements for the forthcoming census; how simple compared with ten years ago their work will be, and what a check will be put not only on chaukidars and heads of families. The enumerator will be despatched to a certain block, armed with a certain number of schedules, and also a house list, showing the number of his particular block, in a certain section of whatever ward it may be in. In this house list the enumerator will enter in separate columns the name of the street, the census number of houses, the number of floors including ground floors, the character of building, whether dwelling house, shop, chawl, or temple; and then when he delivers a schedule he will further enter the census number of tenement and the names of the heads of families. This shows the minutest attention that is being paid to details, and how difficult it will be to make mistakes. These house lists will not only serve as checks on the enumerators when they bring back the schedules filled up, but from them a rough estimate will be made of the population before the night of the 26th February when the census as already stated will be taken.

THE Indian authorities have been asked whether Lieutenant Budd, 12th Bombay Infantry, can be seconded while holding his present appointment in the Imperial British East African Company.

SLAVERY IN EAST AFRICA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, MAY 30.

THE slave question here presents a problem which is puzzling indeed to local merchants; it is the fact that as the abolition of slavery in the island is gradually being accomplished so is the difficulty in procuring native labour increasing. The Proclamation issued in November last by the late Sultan provided that all children born in the territories of his Highness, and all persons entering his dominions, after 1st January of the current year, were to be free, the only stipulation being that they were to be considered subjects of the Sultan. This edict has been strictly enforced in the Island of Zanzibar, and the consequence is that there has been no addition to the number of slaves existing on the island at the commencement of the year. On the other hand, the mortality amongst them has been very great, (probably not more so than formerly, but more noticeably on account of the cessation of new arrivals), and the usual percentage of escapes have taken place; and already many of the merchants here are frequently embarrassed for want of labour. One firm has been under the necessity of sending to Aden for a number of Somali coolies, a course entailing great expense, as not only did they have to pay the coolies' passage down, but they were obliged to offer high wages to induce them to leave Aden. Then when these coolies had arrived in Zanzibar, it was discovered that they fully intended to work or not as it pleased them, and they have caused their employers enough trouble to make them regret having imported them.

Now, a word about the condition under which the domestic slaves of Zanzibar lived. An Arab had in his possession a certain number of slaves of both sexes, the greater number of whom had been born in slavery, and had no idea of any other state of existence; and these slaves were sent out in batches to work as coolies, much in the same way that a coolie contractor in Bombay supplies labour. The Europeans in Zanzibar employing the labour paid so much per head per day, and, beyond the existence of slavery being a matter of general knowledge, there was nothing in the relations between the employers of labour and the labourers themselves to show that the latter were under bondage. So far from any similarity with the terrible fate of the slaves on the plantations of the Southern States of America before the civil war, the domestic slaves of Zanzibar were well fed and well treated; and their habit of singing whilst at work was notorious. Naturally the existence of slavery in any form is repulsive to the British mind; but it is only fair to take into consideration the fact that the average African is most certainly not endowed with the brain power of his paler brethren, and, even as people of weak intellect of our own race are placed in durance, it is a question whether the African is not more truly happy when serving under bondage. He certainly has to work without pay in the ordinary sense of the term; but he is well fed and tolerably well housed, according to his own ideas of comfort, without being under the necessity of studying the obstruse problem of providing for a rainy day. A fact which came to my knowledge the other day will show that the slaves themselves have none of horror of the institution which we as a nation possess. A number of slaves had been taken from a dhow by one of our cruisers, and they were landed in Zanzibar as free men and women; and, the obstruse problem to which I referred above presenting itself forcibly to their minds, a brilliant idea occurred to some of them, one of the party was to be sold to a slave dealer, so that the remainder might live on the proceeds.

Two British subjects (man and wife), natives of India, were, about a month ago, tried, and convicted on a charge of trading in slaves, and were condemned, the man to two years' and the woman to four months' hard labour; and they were recently shipped to your port to undergo their punishment, in Bombay gaol, their terms of imprisonment to commence with the date of actual incarceration.

As regards the island of Pemba the efforts to put down slavery have not been so successful. The cruising boats belonging to H. M.'s ships frequently capture slave dhows, but it is generally *after* they have succeeded in landing their live cargoes; and the actual take of slaves during the last few months has been very small indeed. The clove plantation in Pemba are worked entirely by slave labour, and the fact that there is little or no falling of in the production this year as compared with former seasons practically proves that there is no perceptible decrease in the slave supply.

Reverting, once more to Zanzibar a word is necessary to explain what would otherwise appear contradictory statements. After saying that "the usual percentage of escapes have taken place" I referred to the callousness exhibited by slaves themselves with regard to their fate. The slaves strive to escape because very high rates of pay are offered for porters for caravans to the interior, particularly by the German East African Company and not from any illtreatment they receive in their state of bondage; and many of them find that they have to work much harder, and are in greater danger of corporal punishment, under their white task-masters, than they did formerly as slaves.

Finally, I am certain that, unless some practicable scheme to supply the labour market here is speedily thought of, the trade of the island will, within the next decade, be quite at a standstill. From time immemorial, it has been the custom of slave-owners to make their slaves marry; and their offspring naturally proved a source of income; but since the enforcement of the law making the children of slaves free, not only have slave-owners ceased to unite their slaves, but they have striven to keep the sexes separate; and as the high rates offered for porters by the German Company not only accomplished this object, but also proved lucrative, the greater number of male slaves have been sent away in caravans to the main land. Therefore, not only has the available labour on the island been materially reduced, but ninety per cent. of the coolies now procurable are women, necessitating the employment of a greater number to perform any given task, which even then is not so well executed.

Under these circumstances I think our local merchants have some excuse if they think somewhat bitterly of the result of the well-meant efforts of the blockade, to which enterprize we are indebted for the late Sultan's slave-abolishing proclamation.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE reorganisation of the Army Hospital Native Corps for all India is under consideration.

LIEUTENANTS BAYARD, East Kent Regiment, and Sargent, Devonshire Regiment, are appointed to the Army Service Corps.

CAPTAIN GRANT exchanges from the 8th Hussars to the 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, and joins the depot until next trooping season.

MAJOR SPRAGGE, Yorkshire Light Infantry, and Veterinary Surgeon Drage, remain at home on extended leave until the 15th September next.

A SPECIAL Army order has been issued laying down the quantity of ammunition to be used by recruits and trained soldiers. Every cavalry and infantry soldier will, in the first year of his service, fire 500 rounds as a recruit and 200 rounds as a trained soldier, or 400 rounds in all; every engineer soldier, if armed with a rifle, 200 rounds as a recruit, and 80 rounds as a trained soldier; and if armed with a carbine, 100 rounds as a recruit and 50 rounds as a trained soldier; or 280 and 150 rounds respectively in all.

THE following postings have been made:—To 1st Battalion.—Majors the Hon'ble E. Noel, Rifle Brigade and H. E. Buchanan, Northumberland Fusiliers; Captain King, Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenants Cald Beck, Royal Irish Fusiliers, W. C. G. Heneker and Sarsfield, Connaught Rangers, and Elderton, East Surrey Regiment. To 2nd Battalion.—Major Lye, Royal Irish Regiment; Captain Hamilton, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieutenents Bradford, South Wales Borderers; Griffin, Leinster Regiment; Ralph, Royal Irish Regiment. To 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, Rifle Brigade.

THE STRANGE STORY OF KIDNAPPING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper the Purdesee Baldave Persad Ugil Persad was re-arraigned on the charge of kidnapping Hurkissondass Jammadass, a Bania boy of fourteen, on the morning of the 11th of March, and detaining him in unlawful guardianship without the consent of his parents. Mr Smetham of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, prosecuted. Prisoner was undefended.

Jamnadass Wandravandass, the father of the boy, was called in evidence for the prosecution and deposed to his son having been missing from March 11th till his return in the middle of June, having been absent from home without his consent or without his being apprised of it.

This was the last witness for the prosecution.

Prisoner in defence pleaded for mercy, and addressing the Court stated that the boy accompanied him, that he fed and watched him and made him happy. He did not do anything wrong to the child and sent him back to Bombay. As he was a Brahman he was the creature of the prosecutor. He threw himself on the mercy of the Court and promised to leave Bombay never to return again.

The accused whilst signing his statement began to cry and pleaded guilty.

His Worship, in framing the charge, informed the prisoner that he had been guilty of a very serious offence in taking the boy away from the guardianship of his parents, and he therefore could not pass a less sentence than one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THERE was no falling off last year in the trade with Thibet such as might have been expected from political conditions. There are only three articles of any consequence in this trade—borax, salt, and raw wool. In each of these there was an increase, the development of the trade in salt being conspicuous, following as it did immediately on the increase of duty on salt in British India.

THE ENGLISH PROTECTORATE OF ZANZIBAR.

THE OPINIONS OF BOMBAY MERCHANTS.

THE announcement that the Sultan of Zanzibar has conceded the rights of sovereignty to England and Germany conjointly, and that with the assent of Germany England has assumed the exclusive protectorate of Zanzibar has a peculiar interest in Bombay. It is well-known that Bombay carries on a very extensive trade with Zanzibar, and that several of our native merchants spend a portion of each year there. Indeed there are a goodly number, who to avoid the constant voyaging to and fro have taken up their permanent residence at Zanzibar. Under these circumstances anything connected with that port cannot but be interesting to certain of our merchants, and a representative of this paper called yesterday on some of the leading men engaged in trade with Zanzibar to discover how they viewed the change. "We are heartily glad of the change," was the invariable answer to questions on that point. The Bombay merchants would rather have an English protectorate than any other, and there is no doubt that had a vote of the native mercantile community been taken an English protectorate would have been unanimously chosen.

Nearly all the merchants visited complained bitterly of the treatment experienced at the hands of the Germans. Bombay's exports to Zanzibar consist principally of piece-goods, rice, and sugar, while from America come kerosine oil and other commodities. Zanzibar exports very large quantities of spices, consisting principally of cloves, ivory, rubber, and gums of various kinds. Of course America and Continental countries import from Zanzibar direct. Till lately most of the African produce sent to England was purchased by merchants in Bombay and then sent on from here; but very little of the trade is now done in that way. English merchants find it very much cheaper to purchase direct, as they save extra freight and the commission of the middlemen thereby.

Enquiries were made as to what it was expected would be the immediate result of the appointment of England to the protectorate. The first and immediate result we were informed would be that many Indian merchants would go over to Zanzibar and settle there. "That you know, would be of the greatest benefit to our overcrowded city!" remarked one of our leading Zanzibar merchants.

But what was there to prevent them going there before? At the best of times trading in semi-civilized countries is risky, but year by year the Zanzibari traders' lot was getting worse. There were the officials at Zanzibar itself to be "tipped," unless you wanted things to become uncomfortable for you. Then you had the Arabs in the interior raiding upon caravans, and the Germans too were doing all they could to obstruct trade. This made the price of produce rise, increased the risks of loss, and put everything into a generally unsatisfactory state.

What had the Germans to do with it? A good part of the ivory and gums used to pass through German territory on the way to Zanzibar, and the Germans endeavoured to induce traders to ship from German ports, and when the traders would not comply every obstacle was put in their way.

Why did the traders object to shipping from German ports? They were treated in so harsh a manner by the German officials that they preferred the "tipping" process in the native territory.

But what did the Germans do? For every slight infringement of their vexatiously numerous regulations men were fined heavily, and, indeed, in some cases, when the merchants were inclined to resist, they were imprisoned and their goods confiscated.

You say that enormous quantities of piece-goods are imported at Zanzibar; did not the Germans endeavour to introduce German fabrics? They did, and have succeeded to a certain extent, but in their endeavours to induce shippers to make use of German bunders they have failed utterly.

All the traders whom our representative visited were unanimous in saying that the Zanzibari country was extremely fertile and capable of much development; but opinion was divided as to whether much could be done in the way of inaugurating manufacturing activity. On the one hand, it was said that the cost of manufacture and conveyance in Bombay was so low as to exclude any hope of success to local enterprise. On the other hand, we were informed that as the agriculture of the country improved and the population increased, it would be possible, with the extreme cheapness of labour available, to successfully compete with foreign manufactures.

Although there was a difference of opinion as to the quantity of Bombay yarn that the country might be got to take there was none as to the possibility of largely increasing the trade of our city with Zanzibar. "The difficulty used to be to have a free and unobstructed intercourse with the interior." We were told, "Our sugar was not consumed in Zanzibar itself, nor was our cloth used to clothe the inhabitants of the city." Now that we shall be able to reach the millions in the interior exports will go on increasing by leaps and bounds, and merchants will be tempted to invest capital in the Zanzibar trade under the present conditions, who would not have done so under any consideration before. It is a great pity that these arrangements were not completed before. Everything was very unsettled, and it was rumoured that Zanzibar would be handed over to Germany. This induced many merchants to retire from the place, disposing of their business and stock at considerable loss to themselves.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JUNE 18.

THE sudden death, on the 13th inst., of peosioned Major Agostinho Jose de Motta, and his wife by poisoning, has cast an gloom over Margaum, where they had lived and were highly respected. The couple, under medical advice, had been using liquor strychnia in a few drops diluted in water. Mrs. Motta, for economy's sake, bought one ounce of liquor strychnia, and, it is said that through an oversight, she drank one-third of it, and the remaining two parts were taken by Major Motta. It occurred about 11 a.m. on the 13th, before 2 p.m. Mrs. Motta succumbed, and within two hours Major Motta was no more.

The Committee appointed by Government to divide the electoral circle of Salsette have unanimously decided to turn into three provinces, *viz.*, Margaum, Assolna, and Marmagoa. Margaum is to be classified as a first-class province, and the two latter as second class. The several parishes which will be grouped in each province have been separated for the purpose.

The president of the temporary Municipal Committee of Salsette has sent out invitations to attend on the 16th instant, the inauguration of street lighting that has been introduced in the town of Margaum. On the same evening the Municipal Committee will take charge of a new road, which has been built at the village at Borda, and which it is expected will be called in compliment to his Excellency the Governor-General Rna de Vasco Guedes.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered..20	92 22	98 24	85 13	53
June 19, Thursday.....	... ...	... ...	4 61	
„ 20, Friday	4 42	3 95	4 63	...
Total...25	34 26	93 29	48 18	14
Total of corresponding date last year	6 79	9 66	8 93	9 27

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the 18th June, 1890:—

	Ghadechi	Songad.	Dholo.	Chuda.	Chilal.	Jetpur.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct
Previously reported	1 31	0 53	2 24	0 25	2 60	0 57
Rainfall on 18th June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 20	0 0
Total up to date	1 31	0 53	2 24	0 25	2 80	0 57

FRENCH schoolboy, it is satisfactory to learns, are taking to another English pastime. Sixty-seven pupils of the Paris lyceums took part the other day, a correspondent tells us, in a paper-chase. The distance was ten miles, and the course from the Porte de Madrid by the Boulevard Richard Wallace, the Point de Neuilly, and the towpath of the Seine to Saint Cloud, and back by Puteaux, Courbevoie, and the Avenue de Neuilly. The judges were Town Councillors Strauss, Lefevre, Lantier, and M. Paschal Grousset.

I HAVE been to the rooms of the African Society at Naples," writes a correspondent in that city, "for the purpose of seeing the gold medals to be offered to Captain Casati and Count Antonelli on their return. They bear on one side the name of the Society; on the other—on Antonelli's—his name and the date 1883, in commemoration of his finding the direct route from Assab to Shoa; and on Casati's, the date of the current year, that of his return to his country. The diploma offering the medal and the honorary membership of the Society to Captain Casati, is a beautifully illuminated parchment, in a bronze frame ornamented with water-colour drawings of an African desert with a caravan overtaken by a simo

in use in the service. Each of the revolvers possesses advantages peculiar to itself, and a competitive test in service would be necessary to definitely determine which is the superior.

The same Colt's Revolver, as used in the test, with a stronger rebound spring and 150 cartridges, with the cannelures holding the lubricant and covered by the shell, as recommended by the Board, was submitted for a further trial as to accuracy. During the test the revolver worked well in every particular, and no key-holing of bullets was observed. The substitution of a stronger rebound spring did not seem to appreciably increase the trigger pull. The accuracy at 25 yards is about the same as in the previous test; but at 100 yards there is a decided improvement though the conditions of firing were very unfavourable, a fresh breeze blowing during the practice.

25 Yards.	1st target. inches.	2nd target. inches.
Mean horizontal deviation.....	·80	·95
Mean vertical deviation.....	·94	·98
Radius circle of shots.....	1·41	1·46
Radius 50 per cent. of shots...	1·10	1·13
Radius 100 per cent. of shots...	2·96	3·04
100 Yards.		
Mean horizontal deviation.....	3·68	2·80
Mean vertical deviation.....	2·14	3·29
Radius circle of shots.....	4·46	4·71
Radius 50 per cent. of shots...	3·58	3·44
Radius 100 per cent. of shots...	8·50	7·60

RIFLE.

IS, OR SHOULD, WOMAN BE THE EQUAL OF MAN?

In a newspaper controversy on the above subject Lady Florence Dixie gives her opinion in the following terms:—

Having made the above subject peculiarly my own allow me space to say a few words thereon. I answer—Undoubtedly woman and man should receive exactly the same training and advantages, and be brought up together, and afforded the same openings in life. Physically and mentally, their education should be the same in all things from childhood upwards; and the absurd notions which are put into a boy's head as to his physical and mental superiority over the girl should know no existence, as likewise the equally false and unfair idea of inferiority on her part should not be dinned into a girl's mind.

Woman is every whit the equal of man if she is given fair play. Put her in man's shoes, give her his chances and physical and mental training, reverse the man's and put him in woman's shoes, and it would be quickly seen who was the superior. But this I do not advocate. I want fair play, free and unfettered, for both sexes—equal chances, equal education, equal openings in life—and then the truth of what I say would quickly make itself apparent. The same laws should govern both sexes; and absolutely, neither in politics nor in society, nor in anything else, should there be the slightest difference made between man and woman. In this way thousands of wasted lives would be turned to good, and man, who has tried to rule alone and signally failed, would have the sagacious and wise assistance of woman.

What has the single rule of man effected? War, misery, poverty, crime, and the degradation of womankind. The social sore and cancer is the result of this one-sided rule. All the unfair and brutal laws which govern woman, which make her his slave, and which deny her a voice in legislation or a hand in governing power, are the result of man's one-sided, selfish rule. I say this with no antagonism to man. He has known no better, he has only acted as he was taught to believe: and woman, nurtured in the chains of slavery, has believed it too, because it was taught to her, and passed the fatal, unnatural doctrine on to her children. But until woman is absolutely as free as man, and joins with him in working and ruling, the same evils which afflict society will continue; for she is born to rule as well as serve, and the sexes are born to be co-mates and co-rulers.

For twenty years or more women have asked for the suffrage. Their cry has been scornfully hushed. Now, in the Women's Franchise League they ask for more. Stung by their position and condition, goaded by the shreds of freedom which have been doled out to them, they have spoken out, and Mr Haldane's Woman's Disabilities Bill testifies to this fact.

What does this bill demand?

1st. In all Acts of Parliament relating to the right to vote at Parliamentary, municipal, local, and other elections, words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed to include women.

2nd. No woman shall be subject to legal incapacity from voting at such elections by reason of coverture.

3rd. No person shall be disqualified from being elected or appointed to, or from filling or holding, any office or position, merely by reason that such person is a woman, or, being a woman, is under coverture.

4th. This Act may be cited as the Women's Disabilities Removal Act, 1889.

This may surprise some readers who are rocking themselves in the belief that women are not dissatisfied. They are, though, and the Women's Franchise League will testify to this. This League is no suffrage society, merely meekly asking for the vote for spinsters and widows, while leaving out of all account the poor married slave. No, this League has nothing to do with such poor attempts to obtain shreds of freedom for woman. It proclaims its demands in the bill just quoted, and it will fight, and toil, and work on with ever-increasing numbers, till victory crowns its efforts.

I appeal to all men and women who agreed with its aims to join it. Many noble names are upon it, representative of England and Scotland. The terms of membership are simply approval of the objects of the League, and a subscription of any amount to its funds. I will receive and forward to the secretary and treasurer any name and money sent to me by women or men, and will send them the programme, &c., of the League if they will apply for it, as also petition forms on behalf of Mr. Haldane's bill to those who desire to sign it.

I cannot too emphatically reiterate the statement that only in man and woman's absolute freedom can the sufferings of the people be remedied and society upraised, for I trace all evils to woman's unnatural position.

A CHECK UPON EARLY MARRIAGES.

A variety of arguments, based on science, prudence, and economy, writes the *Lancet*, have often been urged against the headlong folly of very early marriage. Reasoning of this kind, however, has unfortunately but little influence with such as those who commit the folly in question, for, indeed, it is not reason in any recognisable degree which guides their crude calculations. If it were, the probability of over-strain in childbirth, which is the natural counterpart of early functional activity, of domestic discord and beggary, and their too common social accompaniments, would not be so freely and frequently encountered. These matters are part of the tribute which will always be paid, while for the want of native sense and sound home training, fancy is allowed to guide one of the most important concerns of life. The one available means of cure for this prevalent evil consists in a just exercise of parental control, but this, we need hardly remind ourselves, is only too easy of evasion. In a case lately reported to the Holborn Board of Guardians a juvenile couple and their infant, already dependent on the rates, were said to have been married by the Superintendent Registrar on receipt of a forged notice of consent purporting to come from the girl's father. The lesson thus conveyed was not lost on the Board, which decided to notify the Registrar-General as to the wisdom of instructing an official to make personal inquiry in all such cases respecting the wishes of the parents in regard to the matrimonial ventures of their children under adult age. The proposal is certainly a sound one, and represents the minimum of justifiable interference on the part of a society which regards its own most natural interests.

A COUNTRY PARSON'S GROSS AND NET INCOME.

With regard to the income of the country parson, observes a writer, it may be laid down as a fact not to be disputed that hardly 1 per cent. of the country clergy ever *touch* the full amount which theoretically they are entitled to receive. In the case of parishes where the land is much subdivided, and where there are a number of small tithepayers, it would be almost impossible for the clergyman personally to collect his dues; he almost invariably employs an agent, who is not a likely man to do his work for love. Even the agent can rarely get in all the small sums that the small folk ought to pay. Even he has to submit to occasional defalcations, and to consider whether it is worth while to press the legal rights of his employer too far. Moreover, the small folk, from time immemorial, have expected something in the shape of a tithe dinner or a tithe tea, for which the diners or the tea-drinkers do not pay, you may be sure. This constitutes a not inconsiderable abatement on the sum total of receipts which ought to come to hand at the tithe audit. Taking one year with another, it may be accepted as a moderate estimate that the cost of collecting his tithe, *plus* bad debts in some shape or other, amounts to 6 per cent., and he who gets within 7 per cent. of his clerical income gets more than most of us do. But the law allows of no abatement in respect of this initial charge: and because the law takes up this ground, the world at large assumes that the nominal gross income of the benefice does come into the pocket of the incumbent. The world at large is quite certain that nobody in his senses makes a return of a *larger* income than he enjoys, and if the person pays on £500, people imagine that he does not get less for his living than that. The world at large does not know that the parson is not asked to make a return. The surveyor makes up his books on the tithe commutation table for the parish, and on that the parson is assessed, whatever he may say.

One of the most brilliantly coloured snakes that exists, has just been added to the collection in the Reptile House at the Zoological Gardens in London. It has a black colour with regularly arranged rings of yellow and red; the texture and colours together producing an effect much like that of a strip of freshly cleaned oil-cloth. This snake is one of the most venomous, and its bright hues may be regarded as a warning of its dangerous qualities. Any snake-eating bird or mammal would know from hereditary experience that it would be a risky affair to meddle with such a creature, so the danger-signal benefits both alike, though we cannot suppose that the snake was influenced by any amiable intention in, so to speak, assuming this conspicuous dress. The proof that this is really an example of "warning colours" is afforded by the existence also in South America of another snake coloured like the Elaps, but perfectly harmless. This snake trades upon the deadly reputation of Elaps, and is let alone in consequence of its being mistaken for it. It is the ass in the lion's skin, with a happier fate.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SOCIETY.

At the Royal Institution recently Mr. Andrew Lang delivered the first of a series of three lectures on the Natural History of Society. Mr. Lang said that the principal features of the earliest conditions of society were—the relations of the sexes, population, property, rank, religion, war, and also the questions of labour.

MARRIAGE AMONG THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

Taking Australia as the lowest form of civilization, of whose conditions we were well informed, it would be seen that there the marriage relations were in their most undeveloped condition. The young man whose fancy lightly turned to thoughts of love dragged the wife of his selection out of the neighbouring camp—stole her, in fact. The men of forty betrothed themselves early to young ladies of eight, so that the position of the young man who wished to find a mate was a very embarrassing one, unless, indeed, he had a sister whom he could "swop" for somebody else's; and those, in a time of famine, it was usual to eat. Again, the law of "totemism" added another feature of embarrassment. If a man descended, in his opinion, from a kangaroo—if that was his "totem," in fact—he would never be allowed to marry a young lady who enjoyed the privilege of the same lineage. He would have to find one who descended from a beetle, for instance. So that it might be seen that the position of the young Australian lover was hardly one of more freedom than that of the English gallant who may not marry his deceased wife's sister. These restrictions, however, were all to the advantage of civilization.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Of personal property there was generally not a sufficient amount to even start any one as a chief. A tomahawk to see them through the day's work was often the limit of savage property. But the rights existed in a primitive way, as was proved by a case which occurred in aboriginal Victoria. A native was the proprietor of some brown sugar, and in those early days this was a valuable possession, for the ignorant savage was able to get intoxicated on sugar and water. It was stolen from him. The culprit was found, and an indignation meeting held. It was decreed that the plaintiff should be allowed to hit the defendant over the head—once—as reparation. This he did, and killed him, and immediately afterwards burst into tears and gave him what was left of the brown sugar. This, said Mr. Lang, illustrates the sense of justice of the savage and his unrevengeful nature.

SOCIAL DISADVANTAGES IN SAVAGE LIFE.

There were some social disadvantages in savage live. A lady, four years before "coming out," was immured in a hut. In New Guinea she was placed upon a platform (because her feet must not touch the ground), never allowed to move from it, and supplied with the barest sustenance. How she managed not to die was a mystery. The young man was hardly better treated. He was turned loose into a forest, was painted black by his relatives, had his too front teeth knocked out, was religiously kept out of the society for weeks, and then told to seek for a wife! So that even barbarism had its restrictions of freedom. You couldn't marry a Smith if you were a Smith also. Why, you might not even speak to your own mother-in-law; and in fact, most of the members of a united family were not on speaking terms. If you caught a kangaroo or ate the baby, every particular joint or chop belonged to some special member of the family. It was the most restricted of lives.

THE PERILS OF RANK.

There were disadvantages attached to rank, however, for the "luck" of the monarch was supposed to extend to the tribe. When its influence was gone it became necessary to kill the chief, and this was accomplished by a series of ingeniously uncomfortable artifices specially designed to avoid the spilling of blood. The most awful on record was that of the relative of Kubla Khan, who was tossed in a blanket till he died. On the other hand, the king was supposed to have always "a royal weather," and to be able to cure diseases by touch—a survival of which was to be found in England last century.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE CLD TESTAMENT.

Mr. Gladstone's third paper in *Good Words* deals with "The Office and Work of the Old Testament in Outline." "It seems necessary to glance (he writes) first at the conjoint function of the two Testaments, in order to measure fully the exalted mission of the earlier. As the heavens cover the earth from east to west, so the Scripture covers and comprehends the whole field of the destiny of man. The whole field is reached by its moral and potential energy as a provision enduring to the end of time. But it is marvellous to consider how large a portion of it lies directly within the domain of the Old Testament. The interval to be bridged over between the prophet Malachi and the Advent is not one of such breadth as wholly to abolish a continuity, which was also upheld by visible institutions divinely ordained, and by the production of certain of the Psalms themselves. It is further narrowed in so far as concerns the Jewish people by a divine *afflatus* is to be found in the books which form the Apocrypha, which are esteemed by a large division of Christendom to be actually a part of the Sacred Canon, and which in the Church of this country have a place of special though secondary honour. At the more remote end of the scale it is difficult to name a date for the beginning of the Sacred Scriptures. The corroborative legend of Assyria, ascertained by modern research, concerning the Creation and the Flood, to which we know not what further additions may still progressively be made, carry us up, it may be finally said, "To the *first* syllable of recorded time." Historic evidence does not warrant our carrying backwards the probable existence of the Adamic race for more than some such epoch as from four thousand to six thousand years anterior to the Advent of Christ. And if, as appears likely, the Creation Story has come down from the beginning, the Christian may feel a lively interest in observing that, for by far the larger portion of human history, the refreshing rain of Divine inspiration has descended, with comparatively short intervals, from heaven upon earth, and the records of it have been collected and preserved in the Sacred Volume. Apart from every question of literary form and of detail, we now trace the probable origin of our Sacred Books far back beyond Moses and his time. And so we have a marvellous picture presented to us, not only all-prevailing for the imagination and the heart of man, but as I suppose quite unexampled in his historical appeal to the human intelligence."

Mr. Gladstone then discusses the question: "Are we as a race whole, or are we profoundly sick?" I think that to an impartial eye and to a thoughtful mind it must seem strange that there should be a doubt as to the answer to be given to this question. It seems more easy to comprehend the mental action of those whom the picture of the actual world, as it is unrolled before them, tempts, by its misery, guilt, and shame, into doubt of the being of God, than of persons who can view that picture, and who cannot but observe the dominant part borne by man in determining its character, and yet can make it a subject of question whether man is morally diseased. Veils may have been cast between vision and the truth of the case by the relative excellence of some select human spirits; by the infinitely varied degrees of the universal malady; by the exaggerations and the narrowness of outlying schools of theology; and lastly by the remarkable circumstance, that races, above all the extraordinarily gifted race of the ancient Greeks, have lived on into large developments of art, of intellect and of material power, without creating or retaining, any strong conception of moral; evil under the only aspect which it reveals its deeper features; that aspect, namely, which presents it to the mind as a departure from the will of God. But these disguises are pierced through and through by ever so little of calm reflection. We can conceive how generations, blinded by long abuse to the character of moral evil, could well contrive to blink and pass by the question. But we who inherit the Christian tradition, ethical as well as dogmatic, cannot, I think, deny the prevalence, perhaps not even the preponderance of moral evil in the world, without a preliminary process of degeneracy in our own habit of mind. In renouncing that tradition we shall find that we return to a conception which admitted to be evil only that which was so violently in conflict with the comfort of human society as to require condemnation and repression by its laws. The gap between these two conceptions—the one of disordered nature, the other of Divine grace—is immeasurable."

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ELECTRICAL CURRENTS.

A propos of the English experiments on the physiological effect of electrical currents, the experiments of Dr. Edward Tatum, recently published, may prove of some interest. Dr. Tatum has spent much time and care in studying the effect of both continuous and alternating currents, and the results which are reached are of importance. His experiments were tried upon dogs, and were aimed to discover the actual mechanism in producing death. This has been generally ascribed to violent action upon the nerves, especially the cerebral centres controlling the pneumo-gastric system. Dr. Tatum shows very clearly that the action of the current is something more than this, and in fact makes it evident that a large part of the action is not on the brain but on the heart itself. He found it possible to pass a strong current through the head of a dog without a fatal result, while a current equally intense applied to the region of the heart produced almost immediate death. Besides this, he separated the pneumo-gastric system from direct action on the heart by experiments on dogs that had been previously dosed with atropine or curare. In addition, in one set of experiments he completely eliminated the connection of the pneumo-gastric system by cutting the vagus nerves. Under these circumstances, the currents still produced instantaneous death with the same readiness as before. With etherised dogs, he found, however, that there was somewhat greater tolerance for electric currents, particularly alternating currents, than in the case of dogs not under the influence of anæsthetics. The general tendency of his experiments is to show that the death from electrical current is due to something besides nervous shock. At the same time he effectively sets aside the sensational statements that have been made concerning alternating currents. He made no attempt to investigate the difference of mode of action which might exist between continuous and alternating currents; but his experiments are conclusive in showing that although the alternating currents certainly kill more readily than continuous, they are far less fatal than some recent experiments have led us to suppose.

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HOW I PAINTED THE QUEEN'S PICTURE.

One of the sights of the season is the Jubilee picture which hangs in Mr. Doig's new gallery at Waterloo House. The dusty rooms of the old dry goods emporium are now swept clean and gaily upholstered, and all London drops in day by day to see the Queen's picture of the famous ceremony in Westminster Abbey. It was a remarkable ceremony, and this is a remarkable picture, for the canvas is crowded with admirable portraits of the thousand and one celebrities who were present on that memorable scene. The other day, writes a representative, I had a chat with Mr. Lockhart about the work which has occupied the whole of his time since June, 1887. Mr. Lockhart was sitting in his studio, a lofty apartment, hung with tapestry and embellished with tabards, cardinals' hats, cabinets, and the bric-a-brac which artists incline to. He heaved a sigh of pleasure when I congratulated him upon the accomplishment of his work. This is what he said:—

"I received my commission about a week before the Jubilee celebration, and I have worked hard ever since. I had a telegram from London asking me to be at Buckingham Palace the next morning. I caught the night mail from Edinburgh, accepted the commission, and walked straight to the Abbey to take my bearings. On the day of the ceremony I was allowed to make a sort of studio in one of the doorways which open on to the altar. A window was made for me at the top of the door, though which I obtained a splendid view of the Abbey and yet I remained unseen. I had an ample stock of note-books and colours. These will enable you to understand how the preliminary study for the picture was made. I was at my station a long time before the arrival of the Queen, and used that time in making these splashes here," showing me the scarlet-floor just below the altar rails, and the places occupied by the crowned heads and chief notabilities. "Here, again, is the study for the old stone coronation chair upon which the Queen sat, all draped in rich red. As the crowd took their places I made hasty records of the masses of colour, as you will see. In fact, I made hundreds of short-hand notes, not attempting for a moment to secure portraits which would have been impossible, but getting positions and groupings. Here, you see, are dozens of attitudes: Dean Bradley reading, the Archbishop of Canterbury, a bit of the Queen, scraps of Indian Princes, a few uniforms, medals, swords, costumes, and so on," placing in my hand a great sheet of pencil jottings, evidently dashed off at lightning speed. "And during the whole of the ceremony I was hard at work making mere impressions of the colours, without attempting anything more definite. So much for the first step. My next duty was to make a study for the picture which had to be submitted to the Queen. I obtained a ground plan of the Abbey, and the plans issued by the Lord Chamberlain indicating the positions which had been allotted to those who took part in the ceremony. These enabled me to locate every one. Having steeped myself in the subject, I went to work with such material as I could secure, and in three weeks was able to submit an oil study, representing the scheme of the picture, to the Queen, who expressed her entire satisfaction and bade me fall to. I had now I began to discover what a huge task I had undertaken. The negotiations that were necessary to obtain portraits would fill volumes. My cabinet there contains about a thousand letters from the persons concerned. The Queen herself gave me a sitting for an hour and a half." The above is the pencil sketch of it. "A better sitter, and a more kind and considerate, no painter ever had. I had no trouble whatever. Before I began, I made a slight sketch showing how I wished her to pose. She at once took the attitude, and never moved till my task was done. It was a delightful task, I can assure you. At Windsor I was able to take notes of the Emperor Frederick, who was already too ill to sit, and to make slight sketches of the Empress Frederick and her daughters. The present Emperor was painted from a miniature sent me by his Majesty. At Marlborough House, too, all facilities were given to me; and at Buckingham Palace I caught many of the distinguished people who were the country's guests at the time. But the number of details were enormous. Look at the picture, and imagine the countless colours of the costumes and the uniforms. It was quite staggering. Mr. Gladstone I sketched as he was writing an article. The Speaker kindly gave me a place for a few weeks below the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons, and thus enabled me to secure most of the members of Parliament who were present. The ladies' costumes, again, were very difficult to get, as when I applied for them many of them had been altered or disposed of. But in such cases I received the details and did the best I could, and in many others I had the actual dresses sent down here to my studio. Greater difficulties cropped up as I came to deal with the foreigners who were present, but they were slowly overcome. The sketch of the Prince of Wales's medals 'sparkling on a very careful water-colour of a dozen medals worn by the Prince on Jubilee Day—"will give you some idea of the labour that was necessary." Then Mr. Lockhart showed me a huge pencil-drawing, the exact size of the finished picture with most accurate architectural elaboration. This was his working plan, which alone took him months to prepare, for every portrait was carefully done in pencil. Mr. Lockhart knew that if this was finished thoroughly the back of his task was broken. From this he worked. It was most interesting to turn over the hundreds of studies which have accumulated in Mr. Lockhart's studio, from the little oil study of a head to the jotting for a bit of gold lace or a sword, and these are mementoes of his work which the painter will keep amongst his most sacred treasures. When the picture was done the Queen was greatly pleased with it. She presented the painter with the copyright, and the right of exhibiting it for a year, both very valuable gifts, of course. Before it was placed in Mr. Doig's hands Mr. Lockhart took it over to Berlin and submitted it to the German Emperor, of whose kindness Mr. Lockhart gives a delightful account.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF STREET ACCIDENTS.

Does the appalling annual list of people run over in the streets of the busiest cities really include more women than men? It ought to do so, and that in no slight degree, if a writer on this subject in the *Portfolio* is not a trustworthy authority. According to this witness, whose pen is not wont to be steeped in gall, the great majority of women when they have to tackle a dangerous crossing begin with a sudden dart, and then think better of it and come to a dead stand in the middle of the roadway, of course at the wrong moment. Next they try to run back again, and these affrighted gambollings occasionally stop the progress of a whole streetful of traffic. This accuser has seen women on the footpath of some perfectly quiet and little-frequented street pause a moment, take a long anxious look up and down the thoroughfare, satisfy themselves that no vehicle of any kind is in sight either way, and then gather up their drapery in the most awkward and ungainly fashion and run as fast as their legs can carry them across to the other side. This haven they reach "all panting and red" with the air of shipwrecked people who have just managed to get on to a rock. He has also seen women pause and look anxiously round, and let the moment pass when there was a safe gap in the traffic, and then, just as the noisy waves begin to roll on again, make the dart again at the wrong time to the imminent peril of their lives. When there are two or three women together the case, it is alleged, is much worse. Then they start off all together, but each seems to take a different view of the duties of the occasion. One thinks she had better rush on; another espies danger, and quickly resolves to run back; a third comes to the conclusion that the best thing to do is remain in the middle of the street. The crowning evil is that, not content to follow her own impulse, each member of the party wants to coerce her companions into doing what she is doing. It is a grave indictment, but it will be only fair to suspend judgment till the women's organs have had their say.

THE WONDERS OF HYPNOTISM.

In hypnotism, according to the extremely interesting articles now commenced in the *Fortnightly* by Dr. Luys, of the Academy of Medicine and La Charité Hospital, the nerve currents are thrown off their balance, and are differently distributed in the recognised sequences of hypnotic states. In the state of lethargy to which the patient is reduced by the tiring of the optic nerve, the nervous forces, apparently extinguished in spring in particular regions of the brain with extra physiological intensity at the call of the operator. The eyelids being opened, and a flashing light made to penetrate the eyes, special kinds of activity are aroused in the brain, and the condition of catalepsy is produced. In this condition the optical impressions exercise absolute sway over all those activities of the nervous system which are aroused in the patient. "His mechanic power of sight," says Dr. Luys, "reaches such an extraordinary pitch of acuteness that if we cover his eyelids with a layer of cotton wool and then put a newspaper in front of his eyes, we are amazed to see that he can read it, no doubt through some tiny cracks imperceptible to us. Suppose we show to him behind a wooden screen, one-fifth of an inch thick, balls of coloured glass, calculated by their colours to arouse in him different emotions, the usual faculty is so superperceptive that the patient feels through the screen the different variations of light." But in illustration of the loss of balance theory, it is shown that with this exaltation of certain faculties there is a corresponding extinction of others. The nerves of the skin and the mucous membranes are utterly paralysed. In the next stage, that of somnambulism, produced by slight friction applied to the forehead, a reflexive action is developed. This awakens hearing and speech. The natural laws of the physiology of the brain are apparent to Dr. Luys in all these manifestations, which are described as only the result of degrees of partial somnolence successively affecting the brain. The experiments prove that all the patients do in the several states of somnolence is simply the result of automatic action. The mind is absent throughout.

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NOTORIETIES AND THEIR DRESS.

The Prince of Wales is undenially the best dressed man in Europe, says a home paper, if not in the world. His wardrobe is larger and more varied than that of any other man of fashion. It is on record that, upon a recent taking of inventory at Malborough House it was found that the heir-apparent to the throne possessed as many as 300 pairs of trousers. How many waistcoats, morning coats, afternoon coats, jackets, hunting suits, dress coats, overcoats and ulsters, it was never learned, but the stock was sufficiently large to set up a first-class clothing establishment. The Prince does not confine his trade to any one tailor. Usually, the Prince dresses in very good taste, he has numerous valets, and one of these attends solely to his wardrobe. The Prince clothes himself in such garments as that worthy may select for him. He is very fond of black clothing, and the Prince Albert coat, named in his honour, or more properly speaking, the frock-coat, is one of his favourites. He is also very fond of varnished boots and white over-gaiters, and he delights in a silk hat. He has such an extensive wardrobe that it is seldom he wears the same suit twice in the same month. He sets the fashion for the town, but is now closely pursued by his two sons, Prince Eddie, vulgarly known as "Collars and Cuffs," and Prince George of Wales. When the heir to the throne goes to the Scottish moors for a shooting trip or for fishing, he arays himself in a Highland costume. If he is to attend a military gathering, he always wears his regimental uniform. If he goes to Oxford or Cambridge for a visit, he apparels himself like one of the students, wearing the ordinary cap and gown. His sons follow his example in the matter of dressing well. They are both partial to the frock-coat, varnished boots, and white hats, which they plight like father. They make an interesting trio in Hyde-park, or in any of the numerous clubs in which they are members. Prince Eddie sets the style in collars and cuffs, and he has the most elaborate and varied assortment of neckwear that can be found anywhere in the Queen's dominion.

A great many little things have troubled Mr. Gladstone during the course of his busy life, but no one has ever accused him of being over particular about his dress. He, too, is fond of a frock-coat, and he wears his clothing until it sometimes looks decidedly shabby. Mrs. Gladstone has often to resort to the most cunning subterfuges to get him to put on a new suit or to have his old trousers or waistcoat sent to the cleaner's. She succeeds after a while, but it requires a great deal of persuasion. When speaking in open air, in public, he insists upon baring his head. It is very annoying to Mrs. Gladstone, who always accompanies him, and she has been known, time and again, to march down the platform and place her husband's hat on his head, and throw his travelling shawl around his shoulders. Occasionally he appears in the House of Commons in full evening dress, but it is only when he has been dining out, or has had to meet during the evening distinguished gentlemen at some of the numerous houses whose latch-strings are always on the outside to him. His first preference is for a frock-coat, after that, a three-buttoned cutaway. He wears an old-fashioned stand-up collar, and an amplitude of shirt bosom protrudes from his vest; the sleeves of his shirt also seem too long, for his cuffs frequently hang down to far below his knuckles: but then it must be remembered that Mr. Gladstone has devoted all of his busy life to other pursuits than that of dress. He had never posed as a Beau Brummel.

Sir Charles Russell, the most eminent lawyer in England, if not in Europe, is one of the few men whose clothing seems to have been made for him. He was hurrying along past the Parliament buildings the other morning with a lawyer's brief bag in his hand and followed closely by three or four clerks carrying big books. He wore a smart-looking, four buttoned cutaway coat of a simple dark pattern, that was gentlemanly in the extreme. His trousers were of the same material. He wore brown over-gaiters, dark-brown kid gloves, a dark-coloured necktie, and a black felt hat. He was hurrying along as though every minute was worth pounds, but it was easily seen that his toilet, while not particularly elaborate, was not made in haste. I have seen him now and then on a cold day in a double-breasted reefer, and on one particularly cold night last winter he was arrayed in all the gorgeousness of a sealskin overcoat. He wears little jewellery—a plain gold watch-chain, and a big seal ring on his left hand.

Sir Edwin Arnold, the distinguished editor of the *Telegraph*, and, as all the world knows, the author of "The Light of Asia," is fond of pepper-and-salt suitings. His coat is always a mile too big for him, and his trousers seldom or never reach their proper place on his shoe tops. He is certainly very slovenly in his dress. Until within the past year the most noticeable part of his apparel was a black skull cap. Mr. Levy Lawson, and his distinguished young son, who is one of the youngest members of Parliament, where he has been christened "Cherub," stand out in bold distinction from Mr. Arnold's lack of taste. Father and son dress well. Their clothing fits them admirably, and they never run to extremes in the matter of loud plaids and checks, or by wearing black constantly. They are clever gentlemen, with an enormous bank account, and they know how to enjoy their money and popularity.

Mr. W. T. Stead, late editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is an under-sized man, with an abnormally big head, small body, and thin legs. You would know at a glance that he was a professional man. His father was a parson, and his son, while being perhaps the busiest editor in the kingdom, also finds time to devote to religious work. When I saw him the other day, going into his office, he wore a frock-coat that very likely had seen service for a score of years and a silk hat so battered and disfigured that it might have come out of an Irish "shindy." Dress is certainly one of the things that trouble Mr. Stead very little. In Winter he rolls himself up in a big ulster, and, for fear the cold might penetrate, he usually carries on his arm a thick shawl to wrap about him while driving from the city to his home in the country.

Mr. William Black, the distinguished novelist, who grew up from the ranks of journalism, and has made a big fortune and reputation, dresses neatly and in good taste. He is fond of comfort, and likes a four-buttoned sack coat. His garments are always of the latest style and pattern. He would never be suspected of being a literary man. His moustache is his one particular pride—after his books, of course Sir Arthur Sullivan is a well-dressed man. He sometimes runs from extreme black and a frock-coat to the loudest kind of a check in a sack coat, and he must have a well-stocked wardrope, for in the dozen times that I have seen him in the streets within the past month I have never noticed the same suit on him twice. He is a man of good form, and his clothing fits him snugly. He is an inveterate theatre-goer and diner-out, and, like most Londoners, arrays himself in evening dress at nightfall. His picture is for sale in nearly all the shops in the Strand, and no two of them give the same pose of clothing. His partner, Mr. Gilbert, is less particular although he is well-dressed. Like the Prince of Wales, he sometimes forgets the proprieties, and will wear a silk hat with a sack coat, into the pockets of which he drives his hands, as, with head down, he stalks along the streets. Lord Wolseley the hero of so many battles, who is nearly always followed by a crowd of small boys in the steets when his identity becomes known, is a striking-looking man of decidedly military appearance. He usually wears the uniform of his regiment when it is possible for him to do so, but on ordinary occasions he prefers a three or four-buttoned coat of dark material with trousers to match. He is very fond of literary pursuits, and is even seen at gatherings of men of letters. He is a member of all the good clubs, a charming conversationalist, and a delightful host. The two McCarthys father and son, *litterateurs* and members of Parliament, are striking figures in the Commons and out of it. The old man is almost patriarchal-looking.

It is only on rare occasions that Mr. McCarthy brings out his frock-coat. It is an old-fashioned garment, coming down an inch or two below the knee, made of cloth, and with sufficient room in the back and sleeves to admit of considerable growth. Usually the old man prefers an Irish tweed cutaway coat, and he makes no pretensions to change it very often. He wears it until it is worn out. His son, the younger McCarthy, who is ably seconding his father in the House, and who is also doing some clever literary work, is more particular in the matter of dress, although not at all swellish. He likes double-breasted jackets, and has a fondness for striped calico shirts.

There is another member of the Commons who is always sure of attracting the visitor's attention. He understands the art of dressing well. It is Labouchere. You will never see a speck of dirt or dust on his garments. He prefers dark materials, and the style of his coat is usually the three or four buttoned cutaway. His hair is combed always in exactly the same way and his whiskers are neatly trimmed in Van Dyke fashion, so that he looks the same upon one day as upon another, and as young to-day as a dozen years ago. I may add that he is a great diner-out, a man who enjoys a good play, and one of the best, if not the very very best, after-dinner speakers in London.

FRENCHWOMEN.

A multitude of observers have noticed a vast difference in character between the Frenchman and the Frenchwoman, says a writer in *Leisure Hour*. So little does this difference appear to be related to the common distinctions of sex, that it has often been said that in France the woman is the man and the man the woman. Making allowance for absurd exaggeration, there is something to support the paradox. It is the disposition of the average Frenchwoman to take life much more seriously than the average Frenchman; to realise and accept its obligations and duties in a nobler spirit of self-sacrifice and courageous endeavour. Women of perverse nature, and whom society has spoilt, still represent but a small minority of their sex in France. The majority, of whom the world knows very little and cares to know little, because they belong to the humdrum level of humanity, are endowed with admirable qualities for fighting the battle of life. As married women, they fight this battle so well that in numberless instances their clear sightedness, economy, and energy have save many families from ruin. Their capacity for business and every kind of industry suited to their physical strength has without doubt caused a great deal to be expected of them which they might have escaped had they been otherwise constituted. Thus the wives of small tradesmen very frequently do all the book-keeping in addition to their household duties; the wives of peasants work in the fields from sunrise to nightfall; and the wife of a mechanic, or town labourer, is expected to bring nearly as much money as himself to the house by dressmaking, artificial flower-making, charing or some other occupation. But this is not all. It is upon his wife that the town workman relies when he is out of employment. With all women solicitude for their children is the great incentive to exertion. The Parisian workman often profits by this law of nature, and he would probably be worse off if he had no family. It is no rare thing for a French beggar to urge as a reason for help-ing him that he has no wife to rely upon when he is out of employment.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

"THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE."

Here again "An Artistic Mystery" is an appropriate bit of fiction for the opening pages. Mr. A. Werner writes a kind of footnote to the recent speech by Stanley in his paper (with map) tracing the history of "The African Pygmies"; "Across the Cordilleras" and "One Day in Russia" are papers of travel; Mr. Kerney's account of Sir John Talbot's "Lost Prayer Book" will interest the bibliophile, whose leanings are also catered for in "Table Talk". Mr. Hamlet E. Clark chronicles appreciatively the work that has been done at Toynbee Hall, and by other agencies of similar character in London; "Ongar and its Great Forgotten Statesman" tells of De Lucy and the Essex town; and "Salvage Theology" unearths examples of parliamentary press-censor-ship in the seventeenth century. We have left one of the brighest papers to the last—Mr. H. F. Lester's "School-boys in Council"; it is a delightful pendant to the wonderful stories which Mr. Barker has given to the world "in another place." We have only space for a few paragraphs:—

When Juvenal made his remark about the amount of veneration and respect due to boys, he was probably not thinking of boys' debating societies. Nobody has ever spoken or written of them with genuine enthusiasm.

The task is usually immensely difficult, for, if there is one thing more than another that your average schoolboy hates, it is the getting on his legs and giving his ideas to a critical audience of his fellows. He is sure to be mercilessly chaffed afterwards if he "makes a fool of himself"—a branch of manufacture which at that period of life is distressingly simple. It is so difficult to avoid the usual playground epithets, and to state your opinion of Oliver Cromwell without calling him a "beastly sneak."

The ages of the "members" of this juvenile parliament ranged from seventeen down to fourteen. They were such keen politicians that they actually took the trouble to write out the speeches which had been delivered on each side during a debate. If the book fell into the hands of an ardent young Tory, then the arguments on the Liberal side are watered down, and when cheering occurs it is always mentioned that they are "Radical cheers"; but generally the Liberal arguments are met with "oh, oh's" and "groans," in brackets. It may be feared that the Liberal boys did exactly the same when they had the privilege of chronicling the Conservative speeches.

A stormy and protracted debate took place on a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone, in the course of which the "gallant exertions of our martyred forefathers" are rather vaguely alluded to, and regret is forcibly expressed "that a noble and well-educated statesman like Mr. Gladstone should have such ideas."

Was there ever a boys' debating society which failed to discuss the relative merits as a general of Wellington and Napoleon? This was the next subject of our young rhetoricians, and it was treated very exhaustively. The "seconder" of the motion, giving the palm to "Boney," was quite Gladstonian in the arrangement of his argument. "I will divide," he said, "my speech into three parts: first, on Napoleon's system of war; secondly, on Wellington's; *thirdly, on them both.*" But scanty justice is allotted to the oration of a speaker called "Mr.

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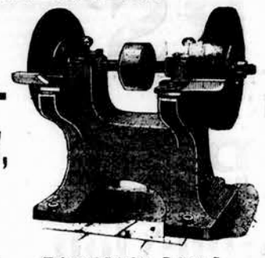

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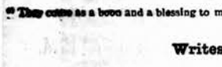

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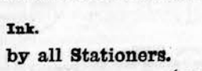

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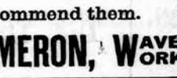

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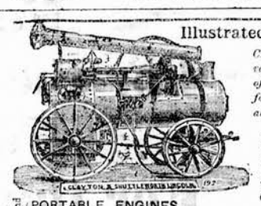

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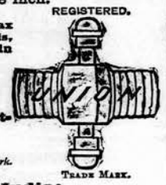

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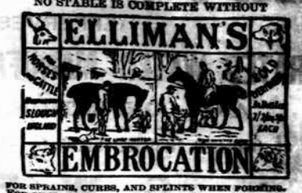

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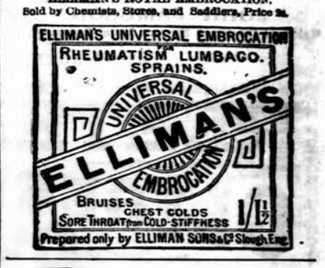

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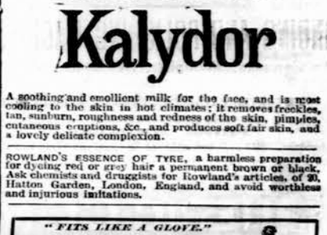

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